ON SALES.
AYER & CO.,
tioneers and Agents.
TORY SALE
UCTION,
wner's departure, of
CRES
DDITION TO
ON HEIGHTS
28, 1873, at 3 p. m.,
T MADISON-ST.
0 acres in N. E. ¼ of Sec. 34,
he property is well located and
in ¼ of a mile of the new D.
and is high and dry. On the
improvements; good two-story
c., &c.
mortgage and without reserve. P
ed to buyers to make a good,
ment.
cash, balance in 1 and 2 years,
nished
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
186 East Madison-st.
UCTION.
HOICE
E AND LOT,
PANSEH-AV.
, 1873, at 4:30 o'clock, at
t Madison-st.,
nteel Residence, No. 161
or Walpanseh-av., be-
nd Stanton-avs.
o-story and basement Co-
rimmings; has 7 rooms,
om, closets, hot and cold
, gas, water, and sewer
ot everything complete
the most desirable in the
inity of the Boulevards
surrounded by a beautiful
PERFECT. Abstract un-
SITIVE. NO RESER-
purchaser to assume an
,500, due in 1874 and
ear at 8 per cent.
AYER & CO.,
Estate Auctioneers,
186 East Madison-st.
DESIRABLE
Residence and Lot,
VanBuren-st.,
CTION,
PREMISES,
OCT. 29, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
rooms; bath-room, large halls,
y finished throughout.
assume an incumbrance of
balance ½ cash, ½ in one year
the house can do so by applying
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
uctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.
BUTTERS & CO.
TORY SALE
OF
PAINTINGS
BUTTERS & CO.,
AT THE
DEPOSITORY,
282 Wabash-av.,
DAY, OCT. 20,
ommencing at 10 a. m.
extensive collection of
er placed on exhibition.
re by the justly-popular
ury, Paul Brown, Collin,
nes, Matteson, Green, and
re, and without reserve.
exhibition.
Tuesday, 28th.
LE OF
HARNESS, &c.,
28, at 10 o'clock, at our Sale
th-st.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
LE OF
S, DRESS GOODS,
ps, Cashmeres, Clothing
rs, Buck Goods, &c.,
M., at ½ o'clock, at our Sales-
th-st.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
P. GORE & CO.,
0 Wabash-av.
Y, OCT. 28,
RDINARY SALE OF
GOODS
AUCTION.
le and Fancy Dry Goods, together
stocks, will render this sale the
season.
ull line of fine custom-made Cloth-
ing Suits; Kiss Overcoats, Pants,
Vests; Linen and Gauze Shirts; Square
Scarfs; Linen and Merino Undershirts
and Drawers; Woolen and Merino do.;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Suits;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Pants;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Vests;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Coats;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Overcoats;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Ulsters;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Reefers;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Dusters;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Gloves;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Hosiery;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Underwear;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Neckwear;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Handkerchiefs;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Suspenders;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Belts;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Buckles;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Rings;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Pins;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Studs;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Sleeve Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Collar Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Cuff Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Shirt Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Vest Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Coat Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Pant Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Overcoat Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Ulster Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Reefer Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Duster Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Glove Buttons;
Cassimere, Kentucky and Satinet Hosiery Buttons;
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MEMPHIS.

How the Yellow Fever in That City Originated.

The Progress of the Disease Since Its Commencement.

Views Hopeful and Otherwise—The Death-Roll.

Its Origin in Memphis.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Oct. 25.

We have received a communication from Sergt. Braun of the police relative to the origin of the yellow fever in Memphis. He says that at the beginning of September a tugboat, the Bee, left Shreveport for Memphis; also, that another steamboat, the Wolff, exploded her boiler before reaching Memphis, but that the hull and cargo were brought to the city and moored near Happy Hollow; that on these boats were the earliest victims of the prevailing disease, the first being carried to the Adams Street Station-House, where he died before he could be removed to the City Hospital; and that the Captain of the Bee and others of the same craft were among the first who succumbed.

The explosion of the steamer Wolff occurred some time after the presence of yellow fever was known to our physicians. After her arrival here she remained at the landing several weeks, and was then towed up the river by the steamer Future City. There were no sick on board. There can be no doubt that the yellow fever was brought to Memphis this year by the towboat Bee, but she arrived here with several barges on the 10th of August, not in September. Her commander, Capt. Goll, was sick at the time with what was then supposed to be bilious fever, and a man, name unknown, either a roustabout or a deck-passenger, also sick with the same disease, was immediately after her arrival put ashore and conveyed to a cabin in Happy Hollow. The Bee passed up the same night, but at Osceola, Ark., on the 11th, her commander, Capt. Goll, died. The steamer Future City, commanded by Capt. Goll's brother, brought the dead man's remains to Memphis on the 11th for burial. Among the Memphisans with whom he conversed was Mr. N. M. Jones, of Brown & Jones, to whom he said: "If there was any yellow fever in the country, I would say that my brother died of it." The Captain of the Future City the same day went to Happy Hollow, and inquired for the man who went ashore sick on the 10th, but learned that he was dead, and also that one of the inmates of the cabin was down with the same disease. It turns out that the name of the person to whose house the sick man was taken was Tom Riley, that of the former being unknown.

This disease was yellow fever; the first imported victim died on the 11th or 12th of August, and the family who attended him were the first residents of Memphis who died. They were prescribed for by Dr. Crone, who died of the fever about three weeks afterward.

The towboat Bee had not been to Shreveport during the season. She came to Memphis direct from New Orleans, and Capt. Goll and the unknown died, and there had been deaths among residents of Happy Hollow from yellow fever before it appeared in Shreveport. Drs. Bruns, Choppin and Davidson, of New Orleans, who were sent to Shreveport by the Howard Association, have, since their return home, printed a letter in the New Orleans papers, in which they say of the fever's origin:

We are confident, ourselves, that the fever was carried from New Orleans, by one or more of the Red River line of steamboats, through goods and persons. The evidence already accumulated points clearly to this avenue; but the investigation is much embarrassed by the natural reluctance on the part of officers and owners of boats to admit that they were the unfortunate, if ignorant and innocent, agents of the dissemination of a disease which has wrought so dreadful a calamity.

They also say: "The first case which attracted attention, but which may be set aside as doubtful, died on the 18th of August; a second, certainly yellow fever, died on the 22d; and in a few days the rapid spread of the malady, and its terrible mortality, convinced the physicians of the town that a new and more deadly foe than any they had previously met was among them." So it appears that the first case of yellow fever appeared in Memphis August 10; that the first death in Shreveport from the disease occurred August 22, twelve days later; and that the pestilence was carried from New Orleans to both cities.

The disease confined itself to Happy Hollow until nearly the end of August, when it began climbing the hill and knocking at doors on Promenade street. Thence it spread to the north and east, but was afterward carried to the southern portion of the city. In Central Memphis few cases have originated.

The Progress of the Disease from Its Commencement—Belief that It Has Passed Its Climax.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Oct. 26.

The yellow fever has existed in Memphis since the 10th of August; for five weeks it has been epidemic, and not less than 1,200 persons have died from the disease. As early as the 20th of August there were several deaths each day, in and about Happy Hollow, from a malady since pronounced yellow fever. On the 13th of September the (then) Board of Health announced that about 30 deaths had occurred, though there is evidence that the number, dating from Aug. 11 or 12, was much larger.

By Sept. 13 the disease had made considerable headway, the official report for the week ending Saturday, the 21st, showing a yellow-fever mortality of 128. During the week ending the 28th, the fever-mortality dropped to 93, but it increased to 146 during the week ending Oct. 4. The first frosts came on the 6th and 7th inst., and that week the epidemic reached its climax, for during the seven days closing Saturday, the 11th inst., the fever-mortality increased to 280, its highest point.

A few days later these frosts—immediately succeeded by lighter ones—slightly checked the progress of the disease; for the week's report ending Saturday, the 18th, showed 250 deaths from the fever—a decrease of 23, assuming the previous week's report to be correct, though up to that time a large number which should have been credited to yellow fever were reported "unknown," owing to imperfections in the undertakers' returns. Our opinion is, that, instead of 280 for the week alluded to, the deaths from fever were not less than 340, the total from all causes being 384, thus making the decrease 88, instead of 28.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Friday mornings of the past week there were black frosts, the last of which made ice, the mercury Friday morning falling to 32 degs., the freezing point. Although the only immediate effect of these heavy frosts has been a slight increase in the death-rate, owing to the sudden change to cool weather, we are still able to report another marked decrease in the total mortality. During the week ending yesterday, the 25th, there were 162 deaths from yellow fever, against 252 last week—a decrease of 90.

On the 14th, the *Avalanche* gave utterance to the belief that the epidemic had reached its climax, and that "henceforth it will abate, slowly, perhaps, but steadily and surely." And we said on the 20th:

To-morrow's published report may show for to-day a slight increase, owing to the sudden change from warm to cold weather during the past thirty-six hours; but at 11 o'clock last night the mercury reached 46 degrees, the frost point, with prospects of descending below 32 degrees, and the almost positive assurance of a killing black frost this morning. Our readers may now feel assured that henceforth the decrease in the mortality and the new few cases will be rapid as was the increase two weeks ago. The backbone of the yellow fever was broken six days ago. Whatever the fluctuations in the death rate during the next few days, the week's total, to be printed next Sunday, will hardly exceed 160. We doubt if it will reach that point, as from the majority of the sick there are favorable reports, many are convalescing daily, and the number of new cases is daily decreasing.

The week's total, as shown by the official reports, is 162, only two more than our estimate. The facts sustain our assertion of the 14th that the epidemic had reached its climax; for even before the good effects of the late and only "black frosts" can be felt, the disease is abating. Since the week ending the 11th, when 280 (or 340) was reached, there has been a steady abatement, first to 252 on the 18th, on 162 on the 25th. The work of the "black frosts" is still to be performed.

Assuming the Howard Association reports to be correct—and they will be found so—the fever is now rapidly abating. The number of new cases, as reported for the five days ending last night were, respectively, 54, 44, 39, 21, and 18—a rapid decrease in the aggregate. Hereafter the fever will develop only in those whose systems were a week ago filled with poison. We will hear of few new cases in future, unless this poison be harder to kill than any ever before known in yellow fever.

Just now, the daily deaths about offset the daily list of new cases, leaving the convalescents to show the progress of the abatement. During the three days ending last night, per Howard Association reports, the convalescents discharged, or ready for discharge, were, respectively, 117, 160, 107—total, 384, or a daily average of 128. Put these facts and the "black frosts" together. They need no comment.

A word to absentees: Before returning and re-occupying their dwellings, the latter should be fumigated and thoroughly ventilated, according to the excellent and timely suggestion of the Board of Health. Servants or others in charge of them should keep the windows open each day, and have fires built in the stoves or grates, to assist in expelling the noxious vapors in the long unoccupied rooms. Each person should see to it that his or her friends' dwellings are thus put in order.

A Less Hopeful View.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 26.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." So we have felt for many a day. We have hoped against hope, and still hope, but, we fear, in vain. All predications fail us. Now, we claim that frost has done its work of breaking the backbone of the fell destroyer, and forthwith fall to discounting the days, the hours, of the epidemic. Again, we have warm and sultry nights and days, and with them propagation and spread of the infection, and all is gloom where before there was gladness. There is nothing certain but death. The mortuary report of yesterday warns us of this, and that all signs fail. Twenty-eight deaths, twenty-four from yellow-fever and four from other causes, sounds like going back to the blood-curdling figures of last week. The day before, the report said twenty-seven deaths, twenty-three from yellow fever, and four from other causes. The new cases reported yesterday are not so many as those of the day before, but the weather is changing, and we fear that our hopes are again to be blighted. We have almost ceased to hope, and have all but surrendered ourselves to the apprehension of another month with the plague, with sorrow, with destitution, with grief, with want, woe, and death. Our hope is deferred, and yet we have faith in the strong arms and willing hearts and hands of the noble army of workers who have earned for themselves immortal honors. We have faith in works, in vigilant self-reliance, and the potency of the intelligently-directed efforts of the Board of Health. We *must* fight it out on this line; there is no retreat now.

The Death-Roll.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 26.

The following shows the deaths from all causes, from the 14th of September, the day when the presence of yellow fever was announced, up to and inclusive of yesterday:

Date.	Fever.	Other causes.	Total.
Sept. 14	10	3	13
Sept. 15	8	0	8
Sept. 16	12	6	18
Sept. 17	19	8	27
Sept. 18	12	8	20
Sept. 19	24	8	32
Sept. 20	12	8	20
Sept. 21	8	4	12
Sept. 22	10	10	20
Sept. 23	11	9	20
Sept. 24	16	8	24
Sept. 25	20	10	30
Sept. 26	15	6	21
Sept. 27	21	9	30
Sept. 28	21	9	30
Sept. 29	21	15	36
Sept. 30	15	9	24
Oct. 1	18	13	31
Oct. 2	28	17	45
Oct. 3	19	21	40
Oct. 4	34	20	54
Oct. 5	45	26	71
Oct. 6	37	17	54
Oct. 7	33	10	43
Oct. 8	31	10	41
Oct. 9	48	11	59
Oct. 10	45	7	52
Oct. 11	45	6	51
Oct. 12	46	11	57
Oct. 13	38	9	47
Oct. 14	41	10	51
Oct. 15	41	11	52
Oct. 16	26	11	37
Oct. 17	30	8	38
Oct. 18	26	11	37
Oct. 19	30	2	32
Oct. 20	17	3	20
Oct. 21	27	10	37
Oct. 22	27	3	30
Oct. 23	21	8	29
Oct. 24	23	4	27
Oct. 25	24	4	28

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Convention in Fulton County, Ill.

At a recent convention of the farmers of Fulton County, Ill., held at Avon,—the Hon. T. M. Morse presiding,—the following county ticket was placed in nomination: County Judge, J. H. Peirsol; County Clerk, John Prickett; Treasurer, Job Walker; County Superintendent, Edward Maynard. The following resolutions were adopted:

The farmers of Fulton County, having decided to recommend to the voters of this county the names of such as we deem suitable persons to be voted for at the approaching election, would hereby appeal to the entire industrial classes to join us in carrying out the following declaration of principles:

First—We are in favor of a more economical administration of our National, State, and County Governments, and of a reduction of taxation and public expenditures to the lowest amounts consistent with the public wants.

Second—We believe that offices were created by our Government for the purpose of discharging the functions of government—not as sinecures to public officials; that the compensation of our public officers should be such only as will secure the highest standard of integrity, ability, and efficiency, and that the possession of these qualities are the only valid claims to public employment.

Third—We are opposed to the corrupting practice of taxing public officials for party purposes; also, to the acceptance by such of any valuable gifts or presents during their term of office,—including free passes on railroads.

Fourth—We look with alarm on the tendency to corruption and peculation in high places; and, as one remedy against this evil, we favor frequent changes of public servants. As, by a rotation of crops, our lands are kept clean, pure, and productive, so, by a rotation in office, will the body politic be purified and cleansed. The law known as the "Salary-Grab act" we denounce as an outrage and a swindle, and demand its repeal, and the return to the United States Treasury of all moneys received thereon.

Fifth—We deprecate the violent party spirit of the times, and believe that many of the evils to which we are subjected arise from the election to and retention in office of bad and corrupt men by the blind dictates of party.

Sixth—We believe that office should seek the man, and not the man the office; that it is the duty of every good citizen to oppose all unworthy and unsuitable nominations, made by whomsoever they may; and that none but those absolutely known to be true to our cause should receive our support,—being in favor of equal and exact justice to all men and special privileges to none.

Seventh—We are opposed to, and will forever war against, all cliques and rings organized for the purpose of fleecing the masses for the benefit of the few, or for the purpose of selecting to or perpetuating in place and power any man or set of men.

Eighth—We reiterate the oft-repeated declaration that the State can create no corporation that it cannot control; and that it is the duty of our authorities to bring under legal control all railroads and other chartered corporations, and compel them to subserve the public interests. And, adopting the language of the gallant Gov. Booth, of California, "Loving order as we love life, sworn to maintain it, and ready to redeem the oath with our lives, conscious of our responsibilities, and weighing our words, looking the future earnestly in the face, we solemnly believe that the choice of the American people is between Reform now and Revolution hereafter." Holding to these views, believing that the requirements of the times, the peace, the welfare, the prosperity of our country, imperatively demand reform, we appeal to the patriots of all parties and classes to join us in the war we are now waging against extravagance and prodigality, inefficiency and corruption, extortion, injustice, and wrong.

The Fulton County Farmers' Association, at a meeting held on the evening of the same day, adopted resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That we object to a system of manufacturers publishing one price and selling at another; and in doing our own buying and selling we desire as fair a market as any other person.

That when we exchange a hide for a pair of split-leather boots, we fully recognize the principle of encouraging home manufactures.

That we as farmers wish to be informed why our farms are assessed dollar for dollar, and railroads at about 70 per cent.

That we have confidence in the present railroad laws, and desire no change until they are fully tested, and then recommended by the Railroad Commissioners.

That we have full confidence in the ability and integrity of the nominees of the Farmers' Convention, made this day; and that we recommend to the farmers and laboring men, and all others in this county in favor of reform, to join us in electing them.

Private Life in Massachusetts Villages.

The little villages that nestle down among the Massachusetts hills are charming retreats, but I do not know that I should care to spend more than five years of life at a time in any one of them. And as for being retreats, I'm not so sure of that, come to think about it. You stand out in pretty bold relief if you are a resident, still more so if you are a visitor. For instance, there was an engaged couple in Williamsburgh—no natives to the manner born, but city swells, on a visit to relatives. Very few of the villagers were ignorant of what was going on. When the young man walked out with his sweetheart, it must have been particularly gratifying for him to see himself pointed out by one urchin to another with "I say, Bill, you see that there feller without no hinge in his back; he's goin' to marry that thar gal." When the thing first began there was later sitting up than usual, naturally. And one of the old ladies stepped in, one morning, sniffing suspiciously: "I say, there ain't no one sick in this here house or nothin', is there? I seen a light burnin' nigh onto 12 o'clock, last night, but I don't smell no campfire nor nothin' round."—"*John Paul*" *in New York Tribune.*

THE COURTS.

A Grand Jury Impaneled in the United States Court.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—The Courts in Brief.

The Grand Jury in the United States Court were impaneled yesterday, and commenced their labors. The following are their names: Archibald McAllister, Robert Harrington, Charles Parker, Samuel Claycomb, Sr., Benjamin Wagner, M. A. Hoyne, William T. Coles, W. S. Shepard, W. F. Levanway, James Stanton, Edward Sisson, H. N. Heald, A. Warriner, George Duyree, Joseph J. Clark, Thomas H. Mars, Sidney Place, Albert Woolford, J. T. Moulton, Edward Donohue, W. G. Anthony, James Knott, Thomas Bridges, and James Squires, of which number Archibald McAllister was appointed foreman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Thomas Adams & Co. against William F. Mahon, James H. B. Daly, and Joseph J. Mahon, for $2,000.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company commence action for foreclosure against Mortimer Scanlon, Edward Scanlon, Joseph Lederer, Samuel Glickauf, and against Frank T. Scanlon, Edward Scanlon, Catharine M. Scanlon, Mary E. Scanlon, and Anne Scanlon, heirs at law of Anne Scanlon, deceased. The premises are Lot 23 in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, on the corner of Huron and LaSalle streets, which were mortgaged for $4,000.

Judge Blodgett will, on Friday, take up any past cases that may be ready, and will then try issues in bankruptcy.

A judgment was rendered in favor of the United States against Adolphus Susbaum, Simeon Nusbaum, Sidney Pulsifer, Erastus D. Hardin, and Adolph Dinkelspiel, for $12,000 debt, and $8,214.73 damages.

SUIT IN EJECTMENT.

Patrick Gavagan commenced an action in ejectment, in the Circuit Court, against Theodore H. Bryant, Emily J. Bryant, Emeline Castle, and Edward H. Castle, to recover possession of Lot 29, in Block 61, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14, and claiming $30,000 damages.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of the Illinois Agricultural Works, the report and account of B. Hancock was filed, and it was ordered to stand approved unless objections are filed by Monday morning next.

An order for the examination of Selig Lebrecht, a bankrupt, was entered.

In the case of Helen M. Haight, a denial of bankruptcy was entered, and leave given to Edward Byrnes to file proof of debt.

In the case of the Franklin Bank, leave was given to Stephen A. and Richard T. Reece to file proofs of debt.

James E. Mandeville was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and the warrant made returnable Nov. 28, 1873.

The rule to dismiss in the case of William Cuthbert was discharged on filing objections of Mary E. Robertson, and she given leave to prosecute.

Francis Gregory filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday against Michael Walter, claiming two notes due him and unpaid—one for $200 and the other for $300. He alleges that Walter has made a fraudulent assignment to his brother-in-law with intent to prevent his goods being taken on legal process. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were entered.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed by William H. Gifford, James H. Palmeter, Thomas H. Ruddock, Azro B. Leonard, and Lawrence W. Mettall, partners, as Gifford, Ruddock & Co., against the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, on a promissory note for $1,921.81, dated Sept. 16, 1873, and due in twenty days after date. A fraudulent suspension of paper is the only act of bankruptcy alleged.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Patrick Hanlon, the proof of heirship and notice of presentation of final account were approved, and it was ordered that, upon production of the receipts of heirs for balance in his hands, the administrator be discharged and the estate declared settled.

On motion of Francis Lackner, the Court adjourned to give members of the Bar an opportunity to attend the meeting called in memory of the late Judge Porter.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Abraham Lindsey plead guilty to larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Fagan was tried for pocket-picking, found guilty, and his term fixed at three years in the Penitentiary.

John Miller, for larceny, pleaded guilty, and was remanded.

John Lyons, Michael Connell, Morris Nolan, John Casey, John and James O'Brien pleaded guilty to riot, and were given one day each in jail.

Mary Anderson pleaded guilty to petty larceny.

Martin Marley pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was remanded.

William Morgan pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was remanded.

The case of John McKelvey, indicted for murder, which was set for to-day, has been continued until next term.

The Criminal Court will hold to-day, but will be adjourned to-morrow.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Leonard Hodges commenced an action against Joseph E. Moss for $1,000.

John Mattocks and Edward G. Mason commenced an action in assumpsit against Henry Haines for $1,600.

An action in assumpsit was begun in the Circuit Court for $3,000, by William F. Coolbaugh against John F. Pike.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Supreme Court met pursuant to adjournment, all the Judges being present, with but a few members of the Bar. The following proceedings were had:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

Worrell et al. v. Patten et al.; motion allowed, order of submission set aside, and the defendant in error to have until the 30th instant in which to file briefs.

Andrew J. Perteet v. The People, etc.; judgment affirmed, and opinion on file. Justices Schofield, Scott, and McAllister did not concur in the opinion.

Steele v. Laframbois; all orders since the death of the party set aside, and judgment reversed.

Garrity v. The People, etc.; judgment reversed and the cause remanded; opinion filed.

Moore v. The Illinois Central Railroad Company; judgment affirmed and opinion filed.

Durant et al. v. Rogers; leave given to file additional abstracts.

Bryant et al. v. The People ex rel. Ramsey; motion denied.

The People ex rel. Beardsley v. M. R. M. Wallace; motion for a mandamus writ refused.

NEW MOTIONS.

Bryant et al. v. The People ex rel. Rumsey; motion for leave to file additional suggestions.

Blair v. Staple; motion to set aside the order of continuance and submit in briefs filed as per stipulations on file.

Smith v. Cremer et al.; motion by the appellee for leave to file briefs supported by affidavit.

Barret et al. v. Spaids; diminution of record suggested as per stipulation on file.

Becker v. Huestis et al.; motion by the appellant for leave to file brief.

Kelley et al. v. Donlin et al.; same motion by the appellant.

Van Names v. Bradley et al.; motion by the appellant to reverse the case.

Buckingham et al. v. Fisher; motion by the appellee for an extension of time to file briefs.

Kelly, impleaded, etc., v. Kellogg et al.; motion for leave to file record as of Sept. 10, and that the cause may be set for a hearing at this term.

Byers v. Tyler et al.; appeal dismissed, with no damages.

Osgood et al. v. Blackmore; same order, with 5 per cent damages.

The same v. Mayne et al.; same.

The same v. Adams; same.

The same v. Harper et al.; same.

The Cincinnati, Louisville & Columbus Railroad Company v. The Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company; motion for extension of time to file a reply to the appellee's brief, supported by affidavit on file.

Phalman et al. v. Taylor; motion for rule on the appellees to produce the original note.

The Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company v. The Coal Valley Mining Company; motion by the appellee for further time in which to file briefs.

The Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company v. Troesch; argued orally by Walker and Alexander, and taken by the Court.

A motion for the admission of Myron M. Scott, A. L. Tripp, J. H. Tebbetts, and Hills.

The Court adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 28.—James H. Baker, of Lansing, was appointed crier in the Court to-day.

Following is a record of the cases considered, and the findings of the Court in each instance:

The People ex rel. A. B. Banton v. St. Georges Society of Detroit; mandamus refused.

The People ex rel. The Board of Park Commissioners of Detroit v. The Common Council of Detroit; mandamus denied.

27—William Seward et al. v. Charles A. Bailey, impleaded with George Bailey Ashley; judgment affirmed, with costs.

67—Reuben Wheeler v. William Harrison; judgment affirmed, with costs.

7—Jacob H. Coe et al. v. Seymour H. Dash; judgment affirmed, with costs.

39—William H. Brown v. Archibald McCormick; judgment affirmed, with costs.

44—Sidney Green, administrator of Moses Dillon, v. Garhardus H. Langdon et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs.

21—The People of the State of Michigan v. Nazain Marion, impleaded with Nathaniel Redmond; judgment set aside and new trial ordered.

61—Sidney Tucker v. Arthur Hill; continued by stipulations.

62—Augustus H. West v. Henry Laraway, Jr., and Annie Laraway; submitted on briefs.

63—William F. Willard and George Willard v. George G. Lovell; submitted on briefs.

64—Hugh Kneals v. Mary A. Kneals; submitted on briefs.

1—Joseph W. Harwood v. Daniel K. Underwood; argued.

A session was held this evening.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

A Prominent Official's View of It—Its Partial Failure Accounted For.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 25.

The Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the Centennial Commission, has assumed charge of the affairs of the Commission in this city. He was chosen to this responsible and important position last May, but having arranged a trip to Europe prior to his election, he declined to accept the office until after his return.

Mr. Goshorn sailed from New York on the 28th of last May, and made a general tour of Great Britain and the Continent. Desiring to obtain his impression of the Vienna Exhibition, a representative of the *Press* called on him last evening, and below is presented the substance of the interview.

The Vienna Exhibition, he said, notwithstanding the criticisms to which it had been subjected, was much the largest ever held. As a collection of objects, for variety, number, style, utility, &c., it has never been equaled, and it is questionable whether it can be excelled. But the errors of management and general arrangement have been so many and serious, that they have detracted largely from the effectiveness of the general display, and in many respects rendered the Exhibition a failure, which otherwise would have been a grand success, and met with universal commendation. It was perhaps a mistake to locate so large and expensive an exhibition at Vienna. It was geographically beyond the active civilization of Europe, in a non-traveling district, and too far away from the commercial centres of the neighboring nations. While business men realized the profit that might accrue to them by being represented in so lare an emporium of international industries, the masses of the people were not attracted so great a distance, especially as the facilities for transportation were indifferent and extravagant. The Viennese expected visitors, not by thousands, but by millions. In this they were disappointed. Their great preparations had embarrassed them, and with the combination of blunders and misfortunes which impeded the organization and prompt opening of the Exhibition, the financial troubles, and reports of sickness in the city, the enterprise certainly fell far short of realizing the grand ideas and the fruitful results anticipated by its projectors.

This exhibition, like those that preceded it, was greatly annoyed and injured by the shortness of the time allowed for the preparatory work, which not only increased the cost of construction of the buildings, but endangered the organization of almost every department, and for the time being discouraged the exhibitors and added much to the expense of their exhibits.

The general arrangement of the space of the Exhibition was defective, so much so as to cripple and almost entirely destroy the harmony and effectiveness of the display. No attention seems to have been paid to the classification. The form of the buildings, and the disposition of outside exhibits and pavilions, covering, with the courts allowed to each, an immense space, made concentration quite impossible, and the discomfort of traveling so great a distance very fatiguing.

But, continued Mr. Goshorn, with all the defects with which this great exhibition is justly charged, one could not have passed through the buildings and observed the extent, excellence, and beauty of the exhibits without admiring the conception of so immense an enterprise, and the grandeur of the display of almost every nation in the world.

PANICS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Scriptural declaration, "As a man thinketh so is he," is a practical truth, and applies with full force not only to the individual, but to communities and nations. The every-day talk on finance and business indicates what is going on, and how man will act. Let a community get alarmed on almost any matter of any consequence, whether it be true or false, real or imaginary, and disorder, demoralization, and unwise action will follow, just in proportion as men talk about it so as to make it current, and the publications of the day sound the alarm. But, as soon as the excitement, like a fever, has got to its height, and words of panic are about used up, then talk begins on the reverse order, and corresponding acts are sure to come in.

An alarm that is real, so that men can know and see just what it is, does not produce any trouble to compare with the unseen and undefined alarm in which human conjectures will somehow reveal the shaking of mountains, while the fact shows nothing but the uprooting of a few trees.

The money-panic now passing down hill just as fast as men will let it go, but no faster, has illustrated, and is yet illustrating, the foregoing remarks. It commenced with fright, and under it men talked and acted. All the money, the resources, the enterprise, and the industry were and were in the country; but, where the money was owned or could be governed, it was drawn out of circulation, and thus all business-machinery, all around, was more or less retarded, and so will continue, merely because there is not money-oil sufficient to lubricate the wheels to be had. It is stored away and locked in, the owner only knowing where. But let croaking stop, and the remains of the panic get buried, and then the money-oil will come out fast enough to get into its legitimate use, which is to keep business wheels well oiled.

OBSERVATION MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1873.

A Shipload of Passengers Dumped into the Sea with a Whole Menagerie of Tigers, Elephants, Etc.

The news of the wreck of the steamer Agra off Columbo has already been telegraphed to the press. It appears, according to a letter to the London *Times* of the 4th inst., that the Captain, to save fuel, sought anchorage outside the port:

"The pilot let go the anchor too near a well-known rock, and the sea, tumbling in as it knows how to tumble off Galle in the south-west monsoon, caused the chain cable to part, and the vessel to surge heavily on the rock. The work of destruction was rapid. Those on board were startled by the metallic sound of the ripping iron sides of the steamer as her hull was torn in shreds by the piercing rock. There was no time to be lost. The vessel was fast filling, and to save passengers' luggage was hopeless. They had barely time to escape into the boats as the seas came tumbling over the sides, sweeping everything before them, carrying away one poor invalid sailor, and bursting open the cages and dens of an extensive menagerie on board, going home for the Zoological Gardens. The escape and striking out amid the waves of a crowd of tigers, elephants, etc., and their roars and screams added to the terror of the wretched passengers. One elephant managed to swim ashore, as did one of the tigers, and the inhabitants of the adjacent coast are said to be living in a state of siege, not daring to venture outside their barricaded doors."

Bazaine.

Marshal Bazaine is now so prominently before the public that the following description of his personal appearance from the pen of the Versailles correspondent of the London *Telegraph* will be read with interest:

"Bazaine may be the rankest traitor that ever disgraced the soil of France, but he certainly looks not the part. You would not take him, probably, for a man of deep and searching intellect, but you must own to a mental wrench if you are to set down that man opposite to you, with the simple martial carriage and the bold yet not arrogant front, as aught save a soldier *sans peur et sans reproche*, save of faults such as the soldier may hold his face to without the shaming or sullying of his cloth. His forehead is low, but full and well arched. There is hardly a hair left on the round, bullet-like head; the few that still remain, short and crisp, have turned gray almost to whiteness. But his thick eyebrows, arched over the small dark eyes, are still black, as are the slight mustache on the firm-set upper lip and the tuft upon the full-fleshed, massive chin. The contour of the face is a long, blunt-ended oval. The complexion is of a curious dusky pallor—as if the face, actually swarthy, had been dusted over with powder. Occasionally a flush seems to gather on the marble-like brow and cheeks."

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Official Table of the Entire Vote Cast for Governor in 1873.

Counties.	Noyes, Republican	Allen, Democrat	Collins, Independent	Stewart, Prohibition
Adams	1,558	1,961	29	64
Allen	1,755	2,286	6	94
Ashland	1,670	2,253	6	94
Ashtabula	2,944	943	41	376
Athens	2,576	1,455	34	166
Auglaize	853	1,906	48	....
Belmont	3,614	3,394	16	230
Brown	1,780	2,756	91	....
Butler	2,377	4,178	185	21
Carroll	1,547	1,185	8	....
Champaign	1,341	1,694	32	155
Clarke	2,805	1,790	60	183
Clermont	3,008	3,475	193	2
Clinton	2,283	1,342	20	296
Columbiana	3,091	2,188	79	168
Coshocton	1,817	2,502	46	16
Crawford	1,292	2,879	25	180
Cuyahoga	8,245	5,644	650	567
Darke	2,108	3,128	18	32
Defiance	749	1,711	36	66
Delaware	2,095	1,937	31	314
Erie	1,998	1,588	77	75
Fairfield	2,034	3,651	9	47
Fayette	1,869	1,415	22	34
Franklin	4,156	6,453	151	444
Fulton	1,417	790	9	75
Gallia	2,229	1,465	10	155
Geauga	1,662	436	30	34
Greene	2,925	1,496	52	190
Guernsey	2,156	1,799	294	63
Hamilton	16,021	16,784	4,322	....
Hancock	1,794	2,259	58	39
Hardin	1,936	1,850	28	191
Harrison	1,998	1,617	19	16
Henry	900	1,432	33	9
Highland	2,863	2,791	82	22
Hocking	867	1,565	25	20
Holmes	910	2,416	3	4
Huron	2,633	1,829	28	332
Jackson	1,905	1,538	13	164
Jefferson	3,013	1,924	26	88
Knox	2,108	2,762	36	432
Lake	1,956	649	20	45
Lawrence	2,735	1,920	35	184
Licking	2,749	4,155	56	143
Logan	1,842	1,426	61	....
Lorain	3,505	1,360	96	6
Lucas	4,201	3,351	67	114
Madison	1,631	1,627	10	217
Mahoning	3,460	3,003	16	48
Marion	1,240	1,901	6	77
Medina	2,027	1,501	11	16
Meigs	2,524	1,169	243	33
Mercer	727	1,824	1	....
Miami	2,910	2,250	148	255
Monroe	734	2,340	10	74
Montgomery	5,947	6,309	299	110
Morgan	1,668	1,470	5	245
Morrow	1,607	1,579	8	440
Muskingum	4,048	4,274	114	100
Noble	1,641	1,677	8	....
Ottawa	772	1,451	17	1
Paulding	977	800	39	2
Perry	1,660	2,039	32	5
Pickaway	1,783	2,578	20	89
Pike	1,181	1,563	24	....
Portage	2,285	2,056	24	272
Preble	2,184	1,898	64	70
Putnam	975	2,167	20	49
Richland	2,580	3,192	96	158
Ross	3,144	3,791	88	27
Sandusky	2,025	2,740	13	122
Scioto	2,389	2,183	221	60
Seneca	2,290	3,182	83	203
Shelby	1,244	1,893	22	17
Stark	4,868	4,888	306	188
Summit	2,457	2,014	65	508
Trumbull	3,698	1,927	23	353
Tuscarawas	2,600	3,518	37	....
Union	1,856	1,364	65	155
Van Wert	1,730	1,750	132	26
Vinton	1,215	1,460	19	5
Warren	3,200	1,665	130	20
Washington	3,124	3,004	86	170
Wayne	3,434	3,653	30	10
Williams	1,856	1,697	40	49
Wood	2,078	1,804	108	12
Wyandot	1,364	2,030	28	30
Total	213,717	214,525	9,971	10,081

THE ANDREW GRAB.

A Resume of the Jackson County Safe Robbing Question.

From the Dubuque (Ia.) Herald, Oct. 26.

The public mind in Jackson County, and generally outside of that interested locality, is pretty well made up on the subject of the Jackson County safe robbery, which occurred at Andrew, Sunday night a week ago.

The condition of the Court-House and the earmarks of the robbery are fraught with a hundred contradictions which only time and the closest scrutiny can explain. The first man who became acquainted with the affair was Mr. John S. Ray, the deputy clerk, who went to the Court-House Monday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock to open his office to prepare for the day's business. He found the outer front door of the Court-House locked as usual. On entering, when he reached the stairs landing in the second-story of the building, where the county officers are, he discovered the door of the Treasurer's office open. Thinking it rather singular that the Deputy Treasurer, O'Brien, should have left this door open, and the outer door of the Court-House shut, Mr. Ray stepped into the office and saw the outside door of the safe open and a mass of papers lying scattered on the floor. The safe stands in the northwest corner of the room behind a long desk, which partially hides it from view to any one near the entrance, and Mr. Ray's curiosity being excited, he went around behind the desk and found the inner door of the safe also standing ajar. Suspicioning a robbery he gave the alarm, which attracted a large number of citizens and all the county officials in Andrew to the place, among the rest Treasurer Bryan and his Deputy, and prompt measures were taken to track the plunderers.

According to the first theory of the manner in which the robbery was effected, the Court-House was entered by an attic dormer window, reached by a ladder, the robbers passing through a trap-door into the Masonic Hall in the third story, thence through an ante-room on the north side of it, and by the winding stairway to the hall-way to the second story. This theory has since been discredited, and it is now believed that the entry was through a window to a jury-room in the first story, on the northwest side, which could easily be reached by stepping along the stone capping from the front door, and some confirmation is lent to this by the fact that the door to the jury-room was found swung wide open the morning the robbery was discovered. An examination of the door of the Treasurer's office showed that the catch which held the lock-bolt had been burst off, carrying with it a large splinter of the jamb or casement embedding it. This same piece was cleft out in an attempted robbery seven years ago, and had been replaced with long screws. Strange to say, the bolt of the door-lock (one of the common kind, and could have been picked with a bent wire) was withdrawn into its socket instead of being out, and the defacement of the paint on the edges of the jamb looked as though the splinter had been wrenched off with a poker after the door was unlocked. A large map of Maquoketa had been taken from the wall and placed in the window behind the safe, as if to hide a light. The inner and outer doors of the safe were secured by the latest patent combination-lock. The removal of the dial-plates was the only mark of violence discernable about the safe, and no other inference can be drawn except that it was regularly unlocked by the combination. Mr. N. B. Butterworth, proprietor of the hotel in Andrew, who was among the first who arrived in the office after the alarm was given, picked up among the scattered papers on the floor the business card of a Philadelphia tea house, on the back of which were written the combinations of both locks, as was afterwards admitted by the Treasurer and his deputy. The robbers could have and perhaps did make their escape through the attic window we have mentioned. A package containing about $15,000 worth of uncanceled county warrants was found there.

As soon as the news of the spoliation got out, a number of citizens of Andrew volunteered themselves a committee to pursue the robbers. Among these was Seth L. Baker, a young lawyer, who started with Sheriff Allen, on horseback, for Maquoketa, each taking a different route where the road diverges two miles south of Andrew. Baker soon struck the fresh trail of a buggy, and followed it to Bridgeport, a ferry-landing on the Maquoketa River, but there found that the ferry-boat and the smaller boat were on the other side of the stream, both having been taken over in the night without knowledge of the ferryman, Bob Chandler, who resides on the north side. Baker and the ferryman forded the river together, and on reaching the boat found the track of buggy wheels in the frost which had gathered during the night. Baker felt sure he was on the trail of the robber, and continued his journey to Maquoketa with enthusiastic energy. Reaching there he began inquiring about the buggy and its occupants, but was quickly convinced that he had his errand in this direction for nothing. He met a young fellow named Hammond, who related that Sunday evening he went with a horse and buggy to visit a young lady living north of Andrew, and, on his return after midnight, stopped in a saloon in that town kept by a man curiously named Jesus Christ Blessing, where he met Treasurer Bryan and his deputy, O'Brien, who were engaged at a game of euchre, and invited him to a glass of beer with them which he did not accept but took a cigar and left the saloon and resuming his seat in the buggy went on to Maquoketa and finding the ferryman at Bridgeport asleep ferried himself over the river. Another man asserted that he had crossed the river during the night in the skiff.

The Board of Supervisors of Jackson County, gave the affair their immediate attention and spent three days, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week in what seems to have been fruitless investigation. Treasurer Bryan was summoned before them at Andrew, but failed to give any definite account of the contents of the safe or any tangible explanation how the robbery could have been committed—how the robbers obtained the combinations of the safe locks. He affirmed that he believed it to be a plot laid by his enemies to ruin him. Late experiences prove that the County Treasurer's office has not been flush in money at any time during a year past, and everybody having funds due them there has found it dilatory getting into their hands. It is only weak-minded people, we heard an old citizen of Jackson County say, who believe $20,000 was taken from the safe. From all connecting circumstances, the general belief is that the amount was very small. The Hon. George C. Heberling, of Andrew, had a small private deposit of $40 in the safe in an envelope, which was untouched. The Treasurer of the Masonic lodge, Mr. Closson, also had a deposit of $237 there in an envelope, which was not taken. The story about a card being found on the floor with the words written upon it, "$20,000 gone to hell," turns out to be false.

AFRICA.

Sir Samuel and Lady Baker's Adventures.

At the date of our latest London papers, Sir Samuel Baker and wife were in Paris, and the correspondence from that city is full of the exploits narrated by that plucky pair of African travelers. Their expedition was under the sanction of the Egyptian Government, and started in the fall of 1871 with over 1,600 troops, who became reduced from desertion and other causes to less than half. The Bakers penetrated far down into the interior, and have some curious things to report of their own adventures and of the state of society there, as the following extracts testify:

"When Baker left Gondokoro, some years ago, the country was full of populous and smiling villages. Returning, he found it a wilderness. The natives had perforce become allies of the slave dealers, and in their turn had been ravaged by tribes suffering from the attacks of the slavers. The whole country was thus reduced to a state of anarchy. But having been invited by the slave dealers to make common cause against the Government, they had combined and dropped intestine quarrels. When the expedition first reached Gondokoro there was not even a hut for Lady Baker, while there were fifty-eight vessels with cargoes requiring storage, and thus the troops had at once to create a station and to fight. Its fortifications being complete, Sir Samuel Baker, notwithstanding the defection already narrated, resolved to penetrate further south with 212 picked men of the troops still left. These at first had but little discipline, but he soon drilled them into good soldiers. They were courageous, muscular fellows, who made excellent skirmishers. They wore red shirts, white knickerbockers, and gaiters. Every man carried a small Canada hatchet, and used a sword bayonet. Baker, his wife, and Lieut. Baker had to precede the troops a distance of eighty miles to engage carriers for the baggage of the main body. Of twenty-one horses brought from Egypt, all had died except four, and of these only one is still alive. The advance party started on the 18th of January of last year. Fifty men were sent back with 500 carriers to bring up the baggage along with the main body, which in the mean time had been fiercely attacked by the natives. One artilleryman was speared on his gun. The natives, however, had been driven off. The whole of the little army being now got together, and hospital stores and merchandise to purchase supplies by the way being complete, Baker pushed on southward to Fatiko, about 160 miles south of Gondokoro.

"Fatiko was found to be a nest of slave-hunting stations about twenty miles apart, and held by about a thousand ruffians, all organized after a rude military fashion, and armed with muskets. They were all in the employ of one slave-dealer in Khartoum, and were commanded by his son-in-law, Aboo Saood. This man had lately returned from the most southerly station in the Unyoro country, whither he had been to incite the King against Baker. He had done the same with every tribe along the route, and had promised to initiate an attack on the Government troops. The stoppage of the slave trade, which Baker came to effect, meant ruin to him and to all other slave-traders of Khartoum. All Baker's subsequent losses and difficulties were the result of the intrigues of this designing scoundrel. The natives who knew Baker from his previous visit flocked to him for protection against the slave-hunters. They are of the Shoulli tribe, and the Pacha describes them as being a handsome, industrious, intelligent, acute people, practicing both agriculture and hunting. When bound on hunting expeditions the wives and children accompany the men. The children wear pumpkin shells on their heads to ward off the heat. They have little to speak of in the way of religion, and practice polygamy. All the tribes are under a great chief, by name Rotjama, and every little section has its own head-man. They have villages of mud and straw houses, well built, but very dirty. In this respect they differ from the Baris, who are a very cleanly people. Fatiko is the paradise of Central Africa, possessing a glorious climate, and being a most beautiful country. Baker holds that it ought to become a leading coffee-producing country. It is at a great elevation above the sea. Since Samuel Baker's previous visit much of it had been devastated by the slave-hunters.

"From Fatiko (matters having been arranged) Sir Samuel Baker led his forces southward, to Massindi, the capital of Unyoro, 318 miles from the headquarters of Gondokoro, and on the opposite side of the Victoria Nile. There he found reigning Kabba Rega, the son of his old friend, Kamrasi. Kabba Rega is a great scoundrel,—if it is right to speak of him in the present tense, seeing that Baker left with his lieutenant positive orders that he should be shot. His palace was a large hut, very comfortable, and wattled with bamboos and reeds. He had a throne on which he used to sit in great state; he had his buffoons and dwarfs, and an immense harem, being married to his own sisters, and having as his wives those of his late father, with the exception of his own mother. Kabba Rega was alleged to be an usurper, owing to the fact that his mother was an obscure shepherdess, instead of a woman of high family, as was the mother of his brother; but Kabba Rega settled that question by killing the brother in a civil war, fomented by the slave-hunters to serve their own purposes. At Massindi all the people were ready to accept the Egyptian rule till the King forbade them. Sir Samuel Baker's aim was to annex that country to Egypt, and accepting the King as a vassal, accord him Egyptian protection against the curse of the country, the slave-hunters, with whom he was unable to cope. But Kabba Rega was urged by them to resist this project, and his animosity resulted in the attempt to destroy Baker and his men by poisoned cider, and the subsequent night attack. This attack was a very near thing. In Baker's words, it was one of a good many near things. Lady Baker, who had been strolling with her husband, had, fortunately, gone back into the hut before the ambuscade opened fire, but she ran out into the midst of it with her husband's rifle and ammunition, just as a man at his side fell, shot through the heart, the bullets whistling around her plentifully. After a desperate but successful resistance, and after exemplary vengeance had been taken on the treacherous potentate of Unyoro, the return march began, first to the Victoria Nile, to join Riouga, whom Sir Samuel Baker determined to set up as a sheik of Unyoro, and thence to Fatiko to bring up reinforcements. Sir Samuel describes Massindi as a beautiful town. Before it became necessary to destroy it, he had an excellent and well laid-out station, with a capital garden, in which, after six weeks' cultivation, had ripened English vegetables, cucumbers, melons, etc. The battle of Massindi was on the 8th of September, and on the 14th the retreat commenced. The pathway was but faintly defined, being overgrown and environed with tall grass. The little party had to march, almost, in Indian file. The two horses were laden with baggage, as were the few donkeys, on which were, also, the wounded. Lady Baker had to tramp the whole seven days' march (80 miles) on foot. They camped, at night, in casual open spaces, or cut open camping grounds with axes, throwing up, every night, a chevaux de frise against native attacks. All slept in the open air, under and on oil-skins, spread on the reeking-wet grass. It was very cold at night, but fires were made. There was no food except flour mixed with water, without salt, and wild vegetables. Lady Baker was foot-sore, and almost worn out; and often, at a hill, her husband had to stretch out his hand behind him to tow her up. To add to the hardships, they were almost constantly fighting, the whole route being one long ambuscade. The road consisted of alternate mud and water and tangled grass.

"Strictly speaking, says Sir Samuel, there was little slave trade in the country; it was nearly all slave stealing. Slave-holding was almost universal. Grown men were not stolen, for they ran away. The kidnapping consisted of women and children, especially young boys, as these, in growing up, became attached to their owners, and did not escape. The captivity could scarcely have been very arduous. The hardship consisted in the breaking up of homes and family ties, and the sufferings endured when being driven to the homes of new owners. The current price of a girl was ten cows, so that if one man succeeded in stealing another man's daughter, he was, virtually, richer by ten cows. The demoralization of the custom extended far and wide. The subject is too large and complicated, either to be mastered in casual conversations, or explained, even generally, in a telegram. As to the geographical question, Sir Samuel Baker simply testifies to the information given him on all hands, that the Albert Nyanza and Tanganyka are (to quote Livingstone) one water. If this is not true, and no communication exists, Sir Samuel is clear that the Tanganyka has no part in the Nile system. The Nile has no western affluent; the Paha Gazal is a currentless marsh."

UDDERZOOT-GOSS.

A Remarkable Chapter in Crime.

Baltimore (Oct. 24) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The trial of W. E. Udderzoot for murder, which is to commence on the 27th inst. at West Chester, Penn., promises to unfold one of the most remarkable criminal cases of the age—a case involving more of mystery, startling incident, greed for gain, and heartless butchery than was ever conjured up in the brain of the most sensational writer of modern fiction. The plot of this dark tragedy, its scenes and incidents, as disclosed before the courts, a Coroner's jury, and unearthed by shrewd detectives, may be summed up as follows:

ACT FIRST.

A wooden tenement in the suburbs of Baltimore, occupied by one W. S. Goss, who is ostensibly engaged in experimenting on a substitute for rubber, for which he proposes securing a patent. He has a partner, one W. E. Udderzoot, who has put $200 (obtained from his mother) into the common purse, the object being not to perfect a patent, but to defraud five insurance companies out of $25,000. Goss is a married man, and these policies are on his life, one of $10,000 being in the Travelers' (Accident) Company. Udderzoot procures a corpse from some cemetery or dissecting-room and places it in the building. Then, all being in readiness for the final coup, Udderzoot and Goss start one morning for this building, purchasing on the way a pint of whisky and a gallon of coal-oil. They also borrow an ax of a neighbor, who accompanies them. With the ax a quantity of kindling is cut, and at dark a futile effort is made to light a coal oil lamp. Udderzoot then goes away with the neighbor, ostensibly for the purpose of procuring another lamp. They had not been gone long when the building was in flames. Goss had piled the kindling wood on the body, drenched it with coal oil, and set fire to the pile. He then ran down the lane, got into a buggy which his brother, A. C. Goss, had procured and held in waiting, and drove to the Philadelphia depot. He then took a train northward, to become a voluntary wanderer, a homeless outcast.

Udderzoot and his companion hasten back to the blazing building. The neighbors gather around, and stand in the glare of the crackling flames. Not until the fire fiend had done its worst did Udderzoot mention to those around him that Goss was in the building. This failed to create a sensation, however, as several had seen a man run down the lane when the fire broke out, and there had been no explosion.

ACT SECOND.

The United States Circuit Court-room, Baltimore. The widow of Goss had claimed of the insurance companies the amount of the policies on her husband's life, and payment had been refused, on the ground that Goss was not dead. The widow maintained that her husband had perished in the flames, and brought suit. The remains found in the ruins were disinterred and examined by medical experts. The defense urged that the teeth were unlike the fine set Goss was known to have possessed; that the hair exhibited was not the color of his, and so a war was waged over these charred fragments of humanity, which resulted in a victory for the plaintiff. The average juror has no bowels of compassion for corporations or cormorants. An appeal followed, of course. The insurance companies were dissatisfied with the verdict, and no wonder. Indeed, it is asserted that prior to this trial overtures had been made to the insurance agents on the part of Goss, who was ready to give himself up for a sum of money and immunity from criminal prosecution for all concerned in the plot.

ACT THIRD.

In this we see the wanderer, driven from place to place, embarrassed pecuniarily, given over to drink, now in Canada, then in Tennessee, then in Pennsylvania, and for a time in New Jersey. All this time he is in communication with his fellow-conspirators, receives money and letters from them, and on one occasion is visited by his brother and Udderzoot. He has assumed an alias; is A. C. Wilson, a single man, and in this character is attentive to and endeavors to persuade into an elopement a girl in the humble walks of life. Finally the sinews of war become exhausted; it was not foreseen that the insurance companies would hold on to their greenbacks so tenaciously; and to one of the conspirators, at least, a murder seems to afford the only way to escape detection and punishment for a lesser crime.

ACT FOURTH

is laid in Pennsylvania. Udderzoot and Goss arrive in Chester County together. Goss is left at a tavern in Jennersville, while Udderzoot visits his brother-in-law hard by, a ne'er-do-weel named Rhodes. He endeavors to secure Rhodes as an accomplice in the premeditated crime by arousing his cupidity. He tells him the stranger has $1,000 in his possession, and more may be had. Rhodes refuses, and warns Udderzoot, if we may credit the statements of the former, and Udderzoot then resolves to do the deed himself. He procures a horse and buggy and invites Goss to ride with him. The two start out together; but one returns. The remains of the other are found ten days later, where the murderer's hands had laid them. The deed was done under cover of the darkness. The buggy was halted by the roadside at the edge of a wood. The murderer's left arm was placed around the drugged and half-conscious victim, while the right hand inflicted three deadly stabs with a dirk. Then the body was forced back against the buggy-top, breaking the bow, and the throat cut. In taking the corpse from the vehicle, the step was broken and the dash-board bent. The lifeless remains were taken into the woods. The bloody blankets were thrown out of the buggy, the oil-cloth removed from the floor of the vehicle, and it was washed in a stream near by, and returned to its owner in Penningtonville just before midnight. With all these precautions a ring, afterward identified as one worn by Goss, and a bone stud, which belonged to Udderzoot, were found in the buggy, and later examinations detected blood-stains. The vehicle had also been injured in the struggle, which did not escape notice at the time; but Udderzoot's explanations were deemed satisfactory, and he paid for the damage done and for the loss of the blankets. The buggy having been thus disposed of, the murderer returned to complete his fearful night's work. He stripped the body of all its clothing save the shoes and stockings, cut off the arms at the chest, tried to cut off the legs at the knee, but could not discover the joints, so cut them off at the thigh. The body he buried in one place, the dismembered limbs in another, and the clothing and the blankets taken from the buggy in a third place, all so marked that he could readily find them if he desired. Coolness and calculation appear to have marked all the murderer's movements.

The buzzards disclosed the burial place of the murdered man, an inquest was held, and a verdict found against W. E. Udderzoot. He was arrested in Baltimore, and taken to West Chester Jail to await his trial. Rhodes, his brother-in-law, was afterward arrested as an accomplice in the murder, and A. C. Goss was also arrested on a charge of conspiracy and perjury made by the insurance companies.

ACT FIFTH.

The court-room at West Chester, Pennsylvania, where W. E. Udderzoot is to be tried for his life.

These are mere outlines, meagre notes of a chapter of incidents in the criminal annals of this country, on which those insatiates of horrors will soon be fed to the full. Clearly the brothers Goss, the widow, and W. E. Udderzoot were in the plot to defraud the insurance companies. How many more were concerned in it must be left to conjecture for the present. Think of these conspirators, a wife and a brother among them, swearing to the identity of remains which they knew to be those of an unknown person,—critically examining and testifying upon teeth, and hair, and distorted features. When the remains were discovered in Pennsylvania, they manifested no feeling or interest regarding them. Were the wife and brother in the confidence of the murderer? One is led to inquire, what part in the plot had Rhodes? May he not have been the murderer, the principal, and not the accomplice? All this, and more, has to be unraveled and revealed in the court-room. The evidence against Udderzoot is purely circumstantial, but it is terribly direct. There is even now a belief in some quarters that Goss really perished in the flames, as alleged. Who then, was the man murdered and cut to pieces in Pennsylvania?

—The London *Times* states that the demand for schoolmistresses has greatly increased in England since the passage of the Elementary Education act in 1870. The mistress gets from £74 to £80 a year for five days of five or six hours each in a week, with six weeks' vacation during the year.

FINISHED AT LAST.

Closing Day of That Remarkable Race for the Free-for-All Purse.

Brother Jonathan Wins First Money, Mollie Morris Second, and Bashaw, Jr., Third.

As the Wrong Horse Was Victorious, the Pool-Box Is in Trouble.

How Certain Track-Managers and Others Were Hoist by Their Own Petard.

Having Cheated Themselves, They Ask the Judges to Return Their Money.

Despite the intensely cold weather of yesterday, which made it extremely uncomfortable for man or beast to be abroad, especially in Dexter Park or vicinity, where a fierce wind swept over the vacant spaces, the contest for the free-for-all purse of $1,000 was renewed. This remarkable race was begun on Saturday afternoon, five horses starting. Three heats had been trotted when the increasing darkness made a postponement necessary. The winners of the heats were Brother Jonathan, Mile Caldwell, and Bashaw, Jr. On Monday afternoon the race was resumed, and three additional heats were trotted in a snow-storm, the winners being Mile Caldwell and Mollie Morris, the latter taking the last two heats. Darkness again put an end to the sport, and it was postponed under the rules until the first fair day. The weather yesterday being fair according to turf law, the horses which had maintained their positions in the race were called out and the struggle was brought to an end. Mile Caldwell having been distanced for foul driving, and Ella Wright having been compelled to go to the barn, not winning a heat in five, only three horses were left to start for the purse, viz.: Brother Jonathan, Mollie Morris, and Bashaw, Jr. Though no admission fee was charged, the attendance was very small, not more than fifty being present. The spectators comprised the horse owners and stable-men usually found at the track, and the heavy betters in the pools. A few pools were sold before the horses were called out, Mollie having the call against the field at twenty-five to five. The result of the first heat changed the betting in Jonathan's favor at similar figures. The judges were, with one exception, the same as those who officiated on Saturday and Monday. The change was in the substitution of Mr. Isaac Waixell for Mr. Charles Clark, who was not present.

The race began shortly after 3 o'clock. Mollie had the pole, Jonathan second place, and Bashaw the outside. Great delay was experienced in securing a start for the first heat, the wind being so cold that the drivers could not control their horses. An even send-off was finally accomplished. Jonathan and Mollie took the lead immediately, and between them a close and exciting race ensued. They went around the turn head and head, and up the stretch and around the upper turn without any noticeable change in their positions. Both Brown and McLaughlin seemed determined to win. Just before entering the home stretch Jonathan left his feet, but only for an instant. In that brief space of time, however, the little mare opened a gap of a length, and the heat and race seemed hers. But she did not long maintain the lead. Being small and light, the strong wind blowing up the stretch square in her face retarded her progress, and drove her out of the straight line which she was pursuing. The heavier Jonathan was not so seriously affected, and he went to the front rapidly. When the heat closed he was two lengths ahead of the mare, and Bashaw was a poor third. Time, 2:39¾.

It being apparent that Mollie could not do herself justice in a gale, the race was given up by those who had backed her to win, and the next heat was looked upon as Jonathan's. A start was effected without much trouble, and the horses went well together to the quarter pole. Beyond that point Jonathan took a commanding lead and maintained it to the close, though closely pushed on the home stretch. He passed the stand in 2:29¾, the winner of a race which took eight heats to decide, and which may be considered one of the most, if not the most, remarkable trotting event on record. The victory was entirely due to the skillful driving of "Jesse" Brown, whose handling of whip and lines made up for what the horse might lack in speed, as compared with his competitors in the race. Mollie Morris won second money and a record of 2:28¾, and Bashaw, Jr., third money.

The following summary gives the record of the entire race in brief:

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 27, and 28, 1873.—Trotting race for free-for-all purse of $1,000, gift heats, best three in five, in harness; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, and $100 to fourth.

W. S. Fraser's b. g. Brother Jonathan	1	2	4	4	3	2	1	1
W. R. Armstrong's bl. m. Mollie Morris	4	3	3	3	1	1	2	r.o.
S. Alexander's ch.s. Bashaw, Jr.	2	1	2	5	5	3	3	3
N. W. Alexander's b. m. Ella Wright	3	5	5	2	2	r.o.		
W. F. Sheldon's ch. m. Mile C.	5	4	1	1	1	2	dis.	
E. P. Dickey's b. m. Lady Mac	6	6	dis.					
J. T. Rowell's g. m. Badger Girl	dr.							

Time—2:39¾; 2:36¾; 2:38¾; 2:37¼; 2:38¾; 2:30; 2:39¾; 2:39¾.

Between $10,000 and $12,000 went into the pool-box on this race, and, now that it is over, and a few very knowing gentlemen were badly bitten, it affords us infinite satisfaction to publish a few facts that cannot be successfully denied. After the race had been arranged, the gentlemen inclined to conceived the extremely original idea of making some money out of it by investing in pools and having the horse end up the heats according to their notions. They believed that Bashaw was the fastest horse in the field, and they "played him to win." It subsequently transpired that, as a matter of fact, Bashaw stood no particular show in the race, and an arrangement was was made whereby Mile Caldwell and Mollie Morris would help him out. The "helping-out" process consisted of letting Bashaw get to the front, and the other two were to follow up behind him, and keep the rest of the field in the background. This little job failed, for two reasons: Mr. Alexander, the owner and driver of Ella Wright, was too honorable a man to countenance such a swindle, and Brother Jonathan was too fast a horse to allow it to succeed. Besides, the judges gave fair starts, and kept a sharp look-out generally. When the Bashaw scheme fell to the ground, the gentlemen referred to changed front, and backed Mile Caldwell to get even. Mollie was to assist her in winning. The judges (unconsciously at the time) knocked the bottom out of this maneuver by distancing Mile for foul driving. (Her driver was yesterday fined $100 by the judges for his rascality and suspended until the fine is paid.) There was nothing left to be done but pick up Mollie for a favorite, and this the very knowing gentlemen did. At last accounts they had not acquired any great amount of wealth by any of their three plans. On the contrary, they are out about $6,000, and consequently there is weeping and gnashing of teeth. Who are these very knowing gentlemen? Two of them are said to be managers of the Dexter Park track. These gentlemen put no money in the box, but elevated a finger when they wanted to raise a bid, and the pool-seller, believing them to be honorable men, took the digital elevation for the money, expecting, of course, to have matters squared up when the race was over. These very knowing and very honorable gentlemen now want to back out, and are sending their friends to the judges with petitions to have the pools declared off on suspicion of fraud. The owner of Mile Caldwell is also said to have been mixed up in the pool-buying schemes. Several other gentlemen, friends of the Dexter Park manager, and all of no particular consequence anyway, they are taken, were likewise interested in the grand financial scheme, and lost that which belonged to their boarding-house keepers in the several crash. They too want the pools declared off, so that they may have money to engage in another, and whine piteously because they cannot have things their own way. It is to be hoped that the Judges will not interfere, so that these very honorable gentlemen may learn a lesson that will be remembered by them while they continue in their present pursuits as small-fry sporting-men.

SIDE BACK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Arrangements are about completed for the great $20,000 race to come off on the 15th of November, over the Alameda track, between Thad Stevens, Hubbard, and other noted race-horses.

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—At the fourth and last day of the fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, the first race was one mile for two-year-olds, purse $400, the winner of the Central Stakes excluded. Six started. M. S. Daniels' Asteroid colt won, followed by Dublin, Vandalite, Palladin, Vialgoth, and Bessie Clapham, in the order named. Time, 1:58¾.

The second race, two-mile heats, handicap, all ages that have run during the meeting; purse, $700. Six horses started. The first heat was won by Chickabiddy, with Bessie Lee second and Cora Linn third. The second and third heats were won by Bessie Lee. Time—4:05¼, 4:06¾, and 4:06¼.

Third race, consolation purse, for mile heats; purse, $500. Six horses started. Merodac won the first heat, closely pressed by Artist, who won the other two heats. Time—1:57, 1:56, 2:00¾.

The fourth race was a steeple chase, the Club to add $750. Six started. Duffy led off, and won the race. At the fourth leap, Victor bolted and left the field. George West, after clearing the third stone wall, stumbled and threw his rider, Gaffney, who immediately remounted and came in third at the score.

THE LATE JUDGE PORTER.

Meeting of the Bar—Coroner's Inquest.

A meeting of the Bar was held yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock in the Council Chamber, in memory of the late Judge Porter. The meeting was called to order by Judge Van H. Higgins, and, on his motion, Judge Kale was appointed Chairman, and Col. Jacobson, Clerk of the Superior Court, was chosen as Secretary. A committee of five was, on motion of Mr. E. W. Evans, appointed to draft resolutions to be presented at a future meeting. Their names are: E. W. Evans, H. S. Monroe, Charles Hitchcock, F. H. Kales, and W. H. King. The following named gentlemen were chosen to make arrangements for the funeral: Judge Van H. Higgins, S. M. Moore, Benjamin D. Magruder, H. T. Steele, E. S. Isham, T. J. Turner, and S. B. Perry. On motion, it was agreed to ask that all the Courts adjourn for the day on Thursday, and that the Bar attend the funeral in a body. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the resolutions will be presented and some addresses made.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Stephens was called upon on Monday afternoon to hold an inquest upon the remains of Judge Porter, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his death. In compliance with the request of the friends of deceased, the inquest was postponed until the arrival of the late Judge's brother, Mr. H. C. Porter, of Sheffield, Ill. The jury was therefore impaneled yesterday morning at No. 444 West Washington street, the residence of the Judge, composed of the following gentlemen: Robert Thibald, H. Stephens, E. B. Briggs, N. O. Johnson, E. J. Currier, R. B. Currier, De L. Sayer, S. B. Deodon, Frank Squires, L. D. Hawkins, S. S. Pomeroy, and L. C. Springer. The testimony was all of a general and purely circumstantial nature, the deceased jurist having been found dead in his bath-room, bearing marks of an apoplectic stroke.

H. M. JONES,

No. 154 LaSalle street, testified that he was sent up to the house of Judge Porter at noon to learn the reason of the Judge's absence from Court. When he reached the house he found the ladies greatly excited. They said that Judge Porter had not left his room since morning, and made no answer when called. They had succeeded in pushing the key of the door, which was locked inside, into the bed-room. Witness procured another key, and on entering found the Judge lying on the floor of the bath-room, quite dead.

AUGUST SCHLITZOT

testified that he worked at the house, No. 444 West Washington street. He took the Judge's boots up to him in the morning. The Judge asked him the time, to which witness replied that it was ten minutes past 7 o'clock, and then went away.

DR. H. C. PORTER,

brother of deceased, testified to a family predisposition to apoplexy. The deceased was a man of robust constitution, but had frequently complained of attacks of dizziness.

DR. LYMAN

corroborated this testimony, and Drs. Emmons and Rees testified that from the appearance of the body death was caused by an apoplectic stroke. The jury consequently rendered a verdict of death from a stroke of apoplexy.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Equalization of State Taxes will conclude its labors at noon to-day.

The ladies of Trinity (Episcopal) Church will provide lunches at No. 172 Madison street, beginning to-morrow. The proceeds will go to aid the Furnishing fund of the new church.

William J. Cody was knocked down and robbed on Saturday night by Samuel Sherwood and three others. Sherwood was arrested last night, and will be up before Banyon this morning.

A young man, named James Baxter, died suddenly yesterday morning at 174 East Eighteenth street. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict that deceased died from a congestive chill.

George Miller, a resident of Lancaster, O., fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Market and Hinsdale streets, yesterday morning, and broke his left leg. He was taken to the County Hospital.

An oyster-supper and sociable will be given to-morrow evening in the Social-Rooms of the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, to which the ladies invite their friends and the public generally.

John Anderson is a disorderly vagrant, of the Second Ward, who delights in chasing women and children, with the laudable desire of frightening them. He can try his powers as a "scarist" in the Bridewell, for the next two months.

At 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, James Mathews, a workman at Dennis & Wheeler's tinware factory, fell from the fifth story to the first, suffering severe internal injuries. He was removed to his home, No. 71 Wood street, and there attended by Dr. Bebee.

The various Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, of this city, will give the Grand Division of Illinois a reception this evening at the hall of the Sheet-Anchor Division, corner of Michigan and Market streets. There will be short addresses by the Rev. Mr. Hughey, G. W. P. All friends of the cause are invited to attend.

When James Grant sees one of his friends being arrested by a policeman he grabs hold of said officer and tells his friend not to go till the "cop" shows his warrant. This bit of officiousness of James cost him yesterday $25 and costs, imposed by Justice Scully.

William Ruves is just out of State's Prison. He came out with the intention of becoming a good man, but old associations proved too strong, and William could show Banyon, yesterday, no good reason why he was not a vagrant, so he was sent to the House of Correction for sixty days.

The fair and festival for St. Bridget's Church is growing in interest every night, the chief feature of interest being the voting for a gold-headed cane, and a handsome silver set. The competitors for the former are Messrs. O'Hara and Gage; for the latter, Messrs. Bond and Cullen. Thus far Messrs. Bond and O'Hara are ahead. The polls will close at midnight Saturday.

The Board of Public Works received bids yesterday for alterations and additions to the Union Park Police Station. The lowest was that of John Donahue for $3,600, and the highest was $4,945. Bids were also received for raising to grade and putting in repair the houses opposite to the West Twelfth street viaduct. William Niemann was the only bidder, the aggregate sum being $9,110.

The ladies of the several Methodist Churches are now giving Methodist Union Lunches at No. 81 Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre, the proceeds of which are for the Halsted Street Mission Church, situated in a not very wealthy part of the city, but one which is densely populated, and where religious labor is required. There are ten tables, all well provisioned, and all under the charge of competent and courteous ladies.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, President of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, and present at the late Farmers' Convention at McCormick's Hall, proposes the establishment of "The Farmers' Co-operative Carrying Company of the Northwest." The scheme involves the owning by local and neighborhood associations of railroad cars, and the payment of mileage to the railroad companies over whose tracks the cars may run. It is claimed that an experiment of this sort may result in the reduction of rates by increasing competition.

Mrs. Minnie L. Phelps, of the West Side Conservatory of Music, gave a very pleasant concert on Friday evening last, in which several young lady pupils took part. Among the more pleasing pieces rendered were a piano solo from "Martha," by Miss M. Cullison; song, "La Separation," by Miss Mary Ives; an instrumental duett, "Crown Diamonds," by Mrs. Phelps and Miss M. Griffiths; overture from "Zampa," by Miss Crane and Mrs. Phelps; and a song, "L'Estasie," by Miss White. The affair was a musical treat of an uncommon order, and passed off very pleasantly indeed.

Coroner Stephens was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest on the body of an old man who died at No. 102 Orchard street. From the circumstances attending the death, it would seem that he died from starvation. He had been helpless for some weeks preceding his death, and, when discovered, was alone in the house, which was almost without furniture. There was nothing to eat in the house. Deputy-Coroner Filgrim went to hold an inquest yesterday, but the absence of Dr. Emmons, made him postpone it until to-day.

The Hertzog family are very bad. The city can do without them. Charles has just returned from a sojourn at Joliet, yet no sooner does he get here, than he persuades his brother John to help him go through the store of Jonas Solomon, No. 30 Harmon court, which they did, and stole the following property: Five dozen solid silver spoons, some jewelry, two revolvers, three gold watch-chains, four meerschaum pipes, and $573 in money. John jumped the city, but Charles was caught, and, it is likely, will serve another term, as Banyon held him to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bail.

John Moran never heard a good definition of wit, at least, one that pleased him, so yesterday he went into a State street saloon and concluded to give a practical illustration of wit, and then couch it in terse and epigrammatic language to serve as an immortal definition. The idea was good, but John did not carry it out. He thought it would be an exhibition of native wit to take a beer glass and smash the windows, mirrors, etc., which he did with a pertinacity and skill worthy a much better attempt to solve his self-imposed task. Banyon gave John a lecture and a $5 fine for so ignominiously failing.

Edward Curtis don't believe in free institutions. He is by nature a monarchist, and one of his special aversions is a mass meeting of citizens, who come together to express themselves with regard to their betters. He found one of these meetings on Monday night, and determined to break it up. He drew his razor and went for the nearest man, who happened to be John Blaine. The latter objected to being cut, and, thinking discretion the better part of valor, ran off, followed by the irate Edward, and he in turn followed by Officer Keon. Blaine ran faster than Curtis, and so did Keon, and the result was the officer nabbed the slashing barber, and yesterday Banyon tried him, and held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

There being no quorum present when the roll was called, the Board of Education did not meet last evening. An informal talk was had over the resignation of Mr. Burbank, Principal of the Douglas School, which takes effect on Saturday, and the sanction of the Inspectors present was given to the temporary transfer of Mr. Bright, Principal of the Foster School, to the vacancy. Had there been a quorum present Superintendent Pickard would have submitted a summary of the attendance at the public schools during the month of October. The following are the totals: The number enrolled, 94,819; average number belonging, 32,119.8; average daily attendance, 30,421.9; per cent of attendance, 94.7; number of tardinesses, 7,853. The special suspensions for the month numbered 24.

Yesterday evening the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., lectured in the First Methodist Church, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, under the auspices of the Philosophical Society. The auditorium of this church is one of the pleasantest places in the city for the accommodation of a small audience, is well lighted, tastefully warmed, nicely carpeted, and provided with cane-seat chairs instead of pews or monotonous rows of benches. The occasion of this lecture was an appeal made to the Rev. Dr. Thomas to do something to raise money for the aid of the Memphis sufferers. As he stated, he had at first thought of getting up supper or lunches, but finally came to the conclusion that that field was pretty well occupied just now, and, therefore, he decided upon giving a different kind of an entertainment. The result, financially, was very satisfactory, 800 tickets having been sold, bringing in about $400. The performances began by some fine singing by the choir of Prof. Swing's church, which was followed by the lecture, the subject of which was "Belief and Unbelief." Though hastily prepared, it was a very able production, and was listened to with great attention and interest by the large audience which had assembled to hear it and to aid the worthy cause in which it was delivered.

THAT BAZAAR.

Protest from Merchants Against Its Opening.

The following protest against the opening of the proposed Bazaar of All Nations in the Exposition building was circulated yesterday, and obtained the signatures attached below:

We, the undersigned, merchants and business men of Chicago, having largely contributed as exhibitors, in other ways, to the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, and, having done everything in our power to make it a financial success, do make the following complaint, that,

WHEREAS, The Board of Management of said Inter-State Industrial Exposition have given their consent to rent the building to be used by parties from another city, who, under the name of "The Bazaar of All Nations," propose to sell holiday goods for the avowed purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the Boston and Chicago Young Men's Christian Associations (proceeds to be equally divided); and,

WHEREAS, We have contributed to the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and consider it a laudable object for our further contributions; and

WHEREAS, Owing to the recent panic and the consequent dullness of fall trade, our main dependence is upon the holiday trade; and

WHEREAS, A bazaar of the dimensions proposed cannot fail to command a large share of the holiday trade, and thus work great injury to the trade of regular merchants.

Therefore our complaint—that we consider the action of the Board of Managers of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition and the officers of the Young Men Christian Association in this proposition to the interests of the business men and merchants of Chicago, and therefore an avowal on their part of hostility to our welfare.

N. Matson & Co.,	J. W. Griswold & Co.,
W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.,	Kearney & Swartchild,
Roddin & Hamilton,	American Clock Co.,
Simpson, Norwell & Co.,	W. F. Thompkins, Agt.,
Herse & Silvey,	Geo. B. Carpenter & Co.,
D. B. Fisk & Co.,	Vegho, Rushing & Co.,
Bullock Bros.,	Sontag & Standinger,
J. A. Smith & Co.,	Geo. H. Parker,
A. J. Nutting,	Marks & Parker,
Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.,	D. A. Morrison,
Julius Bauer & Co.,	Wilds, Binett & Co.,
Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company,	Buck & Raynor,
J. J. McGrath,	C. Mackenzie,
A. H. Andrews & Co.,	Porter & Boyt.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a subscriber and reader of your paper, I ask the use of your columns to express my own, and (what I think) the opinions of three-fourths of the business community, in reference to the proposed bazaar to be held in the Exposition building, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Boston and Chicago. To be brief in the matter, I must, as a member of this business community, protest against this infringement and imposition upon our legitimate manner of doing business. If, as it is stated in your paper, that the Y. M. C. A. feel the need of better accommodations and facilities for promoting their work, and take this method of raising money and assistance, I consider it, to say the least, an ungrateful act toward the business community of Chicago, which has always responded so freely towards assisting said Association. I can assure you that I know the house with which I am connected has never refused to contribute, to its best ability, to all appeals made from such organizations, having as their object and purpose, Christian charity. And while I consider the purposes of the Young Men's Christian Association of an important and laudable character, still I must protest against the course they propose, as it is certainly detrimental to the interest and welfare of the business community at large. This effort to establish a "Trade Monopoly" to further the work of a Christian Association is not consistent with my ideas, and I feel confident I am not alone in this opinion. It appears to me that if this Society is in need of funds, it might, as it has done heretofore, raise the amount needed by appealing to the liberality of Chicago merchants, and others. And, again, I should like to be informed as to whether the Executive Committee of the Exposition Building have the right to rent said building for such a purpose without the consent of the stockholders, who are largely represented in the Exposition, and many of whom have made great efforts, regardless of expense, to add to and make our Exposition a success. I hope to hear from others upon the subject. Respectfully, &c.,

W. S. McCOMAS, No. 154 State street.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1873.

THE FRANKLIN BANK.

Mysterious Disappearance of the Vice-President and Cashier.

It Is Hoped They Will Put In an Appearance This Morning.

They Are Wanted in Court to Answer Some Leading Questions.

The President of the Bank Unable to Satisfy the Curiosity of Lawyer Otis.

The examination of the officers of the Franklin Bank was appointed for yesterday morning, but only one of them, the President, Fernando Jones, was present. The Vice-President, Mr. Briggs, found it necessary to leave very suddenly either Monday night or yesterday morning. Mr. Jones says he did not see him yesterday at all. The order for his examination was made Monday during the day, and it would be very easy to get knowledge of it in examining the minute-book of the court, which is open. Mr. Jones also says that the Cashier, Mr. Eddy, has not been in the bank for a long time, and the very pertinent inquiry which suggests itself to every one is, Who runs the Franklin Bank, and who is responsible for the cash? Mr. Jones, for a President of a moneyed institution, displays a most amazing ignorance of everything important in relation to its affairs, and, in regard to the capital being used up, he directly contradicts himself. In fact, as will be seen from the testimony, the bank seems to be left to run itself. As will be seen from the testimony, a most suspicious laxity has been and is prevailing in regard to the responsibility of any one for any of the papers, books, or even cash of the institution. Mr Jones was asked, at the close of his testimony, to produce the books this morning, but declined, on the ground of his not being acquainted with affairs; thought it would be much better for Mr. Briggs to do it. In view of the whereabouts of Mr. Briggs being exceedingly doubtful, such a request is refreshingly cool, to say the least. The rule was, however, made on him and Mr. Briggs both to produce the books of the bank at 10 o'clock this morning, when a continuation of the examination will be had. The prospects seem very poor to exculpate the officers of the bank from duplicity and complicity in an arrangement to cover up their condition and put money in their own purse, in accordance with *Iago's* advice.

The examination on the part of the creditors was conducted by Mr. E. A. Otis. The following is an abstract of Mr. Jones' testimony:

My connection with the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company began about three years ago, when Benjamin Lombard was President, S. A. Briggs Vice-President, and Mr. Tillo son Cashier. The Board of Directors were Lombard, Briggs, Tillotson, myself, and I don't know but at that time another Lombard—Josiah L. I subscribed for $5,000 stock. I had the same amount when the bank closed. There was $100,000 stock subscribed and paid in when the bank was organized. I paid in my $5,000. I don't think I can give the names of subscribers or amount of stock held by them. I have not the stock-book in my charge. There is such a book. I suppose it is in the bank vaults. Mr. S. A. Briggs is the active manager; has been so from the organization of the bank—specially so for the last year. The name of the bank was changed from the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company to the Franklin Bank last spring.

Q.—Who were the officers of the bank on the 20th of September?

A.—I was President, Mr. Briggs Vice-President, G. S. Eddy Cashier, Mr. Vesey was teller. I have not the list of the Directors, but I think they were: Mr. Briggs, Lombard, and myself, Mr. Eddy, and Mr. Fort. On Sept. 20 the bank suspended active business.

Q.—What were the assets of the bank on Sept. 20? What was the amount?

A.—I only know from a little memorandum. The assets were about $250,000. There was something like $100,000 in real estate, and something beyond that in commercial paper and notes, and fixtures, two safes, and an interest in a third one, and some items of cash, $2,000 or $3,000—no bonds—some suspended accounts, collections, and money in other banks, which made the assets something beyond the indebtedness.

Q.—Where is your real estate situated, and what does it consist of?

A.—I can only give some of it. There were six brick houses, nearly finished, on Bowen avenue (I don't know the valuation), right at the railroad crossing. I don't know from whom they were bought; it was some time in the summer. The bank took portions of their real estate in payment of debts. I don't remember now where the other real estate was. Some lots were south here, near the boulevard. None were taken in payment of stock. Cannot remember of what persons the bank bought the property. Some came through Mr. Lombard. I thought it was much better to take the property out and out than hold it as security. There were several other parties besides Mr. Lombard, and I can not give any distinct account. A portion of the real estate was incumbered—I think the Bowen avenue houses were incumbered. The houses were worth about $7,000, and the mortgage was about $2,000 on each. I think there were six houses.

Q.—When do those $100,000 of bills receivable mature? Are they short paper?

A.—I think I never examined specially to know. I think a portion of it was short time, but cannot tell the ratio between short and long time paper. I think there was some paper accompanied by collateral, and other that is not secured. I cannot tell what proportion of the paper is considered good. I understood from Mr. Briggs that with care, a good portion of it could be collected.

Q.—Has Mr. Briggs made any report of the status of the bank?

A.—Not to the Directors. There has been no meeting since the suspension, but Mr. Briggs told me about the condition. There has been no general meeting, but one or two of us have been talking together. I don't remember ever having published reports of the condition of the bank, but have sent printed statements to customers and other banks.

Q.—What were the liabilities of the bank after it closed its doors?

A.—I think, from the same information I received in the other matters, that it was something like $240,000 or $250,000. These debts were owing to banks and country correspondents; some were deposits of deposits, besides savings deposits. My remembrance is, that the commercial deposits cover about $100,000; the savings deposits a little more,—the remainder is due to country banks. I should think that would be an approach to it.

Q.—Your assets were $250,000; your losses $250,000,—what would wipe out all the capital,—how is that?

A.—I don't understand it that way. I understood, in making it up, their assets were sufficient to cover their liability and leave the stock. I had $5,000 stock; Mr. Briggs, $5,000; Mr. Post, $5,000; Mr. Lombard, $3,000; Mr. Sheldon, $3,000; Mr. Ryder, $1,000 or $1,500; Mr. Benjamin Lombard, $1,000 or $1,500; and some party in East Providence some small amount. I understood when I paid my stock that all the capital stock was paid in. I have not seen Mr. Briggs this morning; don't know where he is; I didn't see him yesterday at all. The bank was in the possession of its officers, just as usual, until an application was made for the appointment of a Receiver. On the appointment of a Receiver, he came and took possession, but on account of his not being authorized to take charge, any action was waived by the Teller, who had charge of the vault. Afterwards I heard by rumor that an order of Court was entered to prevent him from doing anything. I don't know that I can say where the keys of the vaults are, nor in whose possession the bank is. The Teller's name is E. G. Vesey, I think. I don't know whether Mr. Briggs controls the money, he seemed, when he closed up, to have control. I don't know of the bank having settled with any one, or paid anything, except receiving some collections on some small notes. I think it was claimed at the time of the close that it would take some $2,000 or $3,000 to settle the balance at the Clearing-House. I understand not a dollar of it has been paid. It was a peculiar case, closing in the midst of its clearings. Some checks were returned, and the matter was settled in accordance with the rules of the Clearing-House, and no payments made except to adjust the clearings. This was in the hands of the manager of the Clearing-House, Mr. Hale.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Managers Preparing to Make the Building Comfortable—Additional Attractions.

The busiest men round the Exposition building just now are the members of the stove committee, who all day yesterday were to be seen rushing hither and thither, consulting plans, calling upon tinsmiths and getting their estimates of how much stove-pipe, etc., would be necessary, and laying their heads together generally to arrive at the plan by which they can, at the least possible cost, heat the immense building. Notwithstanding the cold of yesterday, the building was comfortably warm, and the crowding round the stoves of the previous day was not observable. In a day or two the heating apparatus will be in full blast, and then, although adjacent thermometers will have to get off their pegs to give a correct idea of the temperature, the Exposition building will be comfortably warm. One of the most attractive of the recent additions to the utility part of the show is a patent safety-lamp, quite an "amusing little cuss," which, besides acting as an illuminator, can be rolled about the floor to please the children, or used to repel burglarious attempts, which explosions off of its utility for its original purpose.

A fraternal firm with a bovine appellation exhibits a queer lot of boots of all colors and shapes, the soles of which are resplendent with star-spangled banners and portraits of the late Napoleon III. and the present Francis Joseph.

One of the attractions which ladies find irresistible, is a collection of hair fortured into chignons of all conceivable patterns. The grand hair trophy, however, is a grazing wax lady in the collection, whose garments are composed of human hair, of all shades, beautifully blended. This modern Mrs. Robinson Crusoe is estimated to have about $2,000 worth of the precious imperishable about her, and is the envy of thousands daily.

Every day something new is added to the Exposition. Which is now so full that the most ingenious device are resorted to to make space, but always with success.

IN THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

we find a very large and varied display of agricultural implements and farm machinery, made by the wholesale house of W. H. Banks & Co. The remarkable characteristics of the "Excelsior" hay press, shown by them, consists in its simplicity of construction, ease of operation, portability, and capacity. It took a special award of a silver medal at the Wisconsin, and the first preminms at the Illinois and Iowa State Fairs. Their display of farm grist-mills, fanning-tatlis, railway and sweep powers, agricultural steamers, furnaces and caldrons, cornshellers, feed-cutters, ice-tools, hay and manure forks, etc., is very fine, and dealers will find a varied stock, superior quality and quality to any house in the Northwest. Their warehouse comprises the four floors and basement of the fine building Nos. 34 and 36 South Canal street, corner Washington, adjoining foot-passenger entrance to the tunnel.

THE EXPOSITION MEDALS.

The Chicago Exposition medals, stamped by the Elgin Watch Company, and sold at their booth for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers, may also be purchased at the store of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe street, and at the office of the National (Elgin) Watch Company, corner of State and Monroe streets, Chicago, price 10 cents. Persons in all parts of the country should send for these beautiful medals, bearing, in addition to price, a three-cent stamp for return postage. They are worth five times the price charged, and the money paid is simply a donation to our suffering fellow-citizens of the South. Over $1,200 have already been sent to Memphis and Shreveport from the funds thus realized.

THE MUSIC.

The following is the musical programme prepared for this afternoon and evening:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Amazones"	Michaelis
2. Overture—"Tancredi"	Rossini
3. Quadrille—"The English"	Jullien
4. Potpourri from "Il Trovatore"	Verdi
5. Waltzes—"Sounds from the Hudson"	A. Schneller
6. Selection from "Giraldi"	Adam
7. Overture—"Pique Dame"	Suppe
8. Schottische—"Wave Dance"	Rieder
9. Galop—"The Horse Car"	Arndt

EVENING.

1. March—"The Guards"	Herfurth
2. Selection from "Tannhauser"	Flotow
3. Overture—"Masaniello"	Auber
4. Andante and polka	C. Faust
5. Potpourri from "I Lombardi"	Verdi
6. Waltzes—"Vienna Bonbons"	Strauss
7. Overture—"Gazzaella"	Auber
8. Fantasie—"Faust and Margherite"	Gounod
9. Galop—"Clear the Track"	Strauss

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The Board of Health held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. No business of importance was transacted. The Sanitary Superintendent reported that last week there were 140 deaths, two less than for the preceding one. Of these seventy-four were males and sixty-six females; sixty-one were under 2 years old. There were twenty-two deaths by convulsions, and eighteen by typhoid fever. There were twenty-three deaths in the Fifteenth Ward, and twelve in the Eighteenth. Thirteen cases of small-pox and varioloid were reported, eight less than last week. There were also five less deaths by small-pox.

The Sanitary Superintendent wrote to Bishop Foley in regard to funerals in small-pox cases, and the clergy of his diocese had urged their congregations to report all cases, and keep children from schools where there was any danger of infecting others. It is suggested that an oven be constructed at the Small-pox Hospital, and the clothing, bedding, etc., of poor small-pox patients be taken there and subjected to a high degree of heat, which will render them harmless.

HELP MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 24, 1873.

N. K. Fairbank, Esq., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find express receipt for one bale cotton, shipped you to-day. Recognizing your generous efforts in behalf of our suffering people, I take the liberty of making this consignment, and of asking that you will dispose of it as you may deem best for the benefit of our Relief Fund. The bale was contributed by some unknown benefactor at the same time as the "Col. Taylor Bale, which sold here a few days since for $1,580." The Express Company are kind enough to make no charge for freight. Wishing you success in your future efforts in our behalf, and thanking you heartily and sincerely for what you have already accomplished in the relief of our sick and destitute, I remain, truly, yours,

J. J. BOSSY.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE,

Nos. 114 and 116 State street, and Nos. 204 and 206 Madison street, are now opening 1,000 pairs wool bed-blankets, bought of the manufacturers, and offered at retail less than wholesale price; 5,000 pieces winter dress goods, bought since the late panic, and will be offered to customers at a saving of at least 40 per cent. Look at our $1.25 black gros-grain dress silks; you will pay elsewhere $2.50 for no better goods. Small open in the next few days 1,000 cases assorted winter dry goods. Those who care to save their money should give us a call.

Choice Residences and Lot at Auction.

Our readers will please remember that this day, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, C. G. Thayer & Co. will sell that very desirable and choice marble-front residence and lot No. 408 West Van Buren street, near Paulina street. Parties in want of really a good residence, and at a bargain, should attend this sale.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

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FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle the name of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29.
Positively the last appearance in this city, prior to their return to Japan, of the
GREAT ROYAL YEDDO
JAPANESE TROUPE,
Consisting of sixteen Star Artists from the Imperial Theatre, Yeddo. The only company which has had the honor of appearing before the Mikado, the present Monarch of Japan. Prices of admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Seats can be secured at the Box Office of Hall three days in advance. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performances commence at 8 o'clock. Saturday, Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.
J. C. BARCUS, Manager.
CHAS. H. READ, Gen'l Agent.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
This Afternoon and Night, positively last two performances of Sartier Campbell's world-famed Play.
HEARTS.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee, Anna Cora Mowatt's beautiful Play of contemporaneous society, as Miss HARRISON (Mrs. Wm. Wheatley) is to appear in New York. With beautiful mountings and a superb cast.
Monday, Nov. 3, Prof. Murdoch's great American Society Drama, CLOUDS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Wednesday and Thursday, last nights this week of
MISS NEILSON,
In her great role of JULIET, in Shakspeare's sublime Story of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee only times of Miss Neilson as FAULINE in Bulwer's play of THIS LADY OF LYONS.
Monday, AS YOU LIKE IT.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Hearts." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. "Fate." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of J. S. Wallace. "Erin A-Chorra." Afternoon and evening.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. The Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 154 and 156 Clark-st.

DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE STAND BETween your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

DUNVILLE & CO., ROYAL IRISH DISTILLERIES, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of whisky in the world. Their old Irish whisky is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 61 Broadst., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, October 29, 1873.

Phelps, the defaulting Cashier of the New York State Treasury Department, has been committed to jail for trial in default of $15,000 bail.

The New York Board of Aldermen yesterday atoned for a great many short-comings by making the handsome donation of $50,000 to the Memphis Relief Fund.

The judgment of the Criminal Court of this county, in the case of Pertect, the wife-murderer, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, and the time of his execution fixed on Friday, Dec. 12.

The position of Superintendent of Insurance, in this State, vacated by the recent death of Mr. Stadden, has been tendered to Mr. E. T. Leonard, and accepted by him. Mr. Leonard has been the agent of the State Treasurer for the past eight years, and is spoken of as amply qualified to administer the Insurance Department of the State.

The proceedings in the Franklin Bank bankruptcy case, reported elsewhere, will be found interesting. They would have been still more interesting, especially to depositors, if the Vice-President and Cashier could have been found, and if the President had possessed any definite information about the assets of the institution and its management. From present appearances, the balloon seems to have been sailing along without any one in it, when the storm overtook it.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were at Quincy yesterday, and listened to the grievances of members of the Corn Exchange of that city, which were in substance that the new Railroad law was discriminating disastrously against them, inasmuch as nine-tenths of the wheat which came down the river now went past Quincy to avoid trans-shipment, and the railroads were now charging $32.22 per car to Chicago, whereas before the passage of the law the charge was but $40.

The great battle between honesty and corruption is now being fought with desperate vigor in the Dominion Parliament. Thus far the Opposition has made decided progress and has pressed the attack so hotly that the Premier is preparing himself for a desperate defense. Of the new members from Prince Edward's Island, four have expressed themselves in sympathy with the Opposition. The latter party is full of hope, and is making it decidedly hot for the Government. The discussion is creating great excitement in Canada, and crowds are flocking to Ottawa from all parts of the Dominion.

The principal item of interest in the foreign news this morning is the rather sharp correspondence which recently passed between the Emperor of Germany and the Pope on the ecclesiastical policy of the Empire. The Pope in his letter made the serious mistake of assuming that the Emperor did not countenance the measures of his Government toward his Ultramontane subjects. In his reply, the Emperor courteously but pointedly corrects the Pope on this point, and not only informs him that he approves them, but also that he is responsible for them, and shall continue them so long as the Ultramontanes are hostile to the Government.

The arrest of Regnier, as announced in yesterday's foreign news, was occasioned by his writing an impudent and imprudent letter to the Duc d'Aumale, the President of the Bazaine Court, dictating what questions should be asked of him as a witness, and threatening to leave France if his request was not granted. Regnier is an old man, who is looked upon by his friends as a sort of harmless lunatic, and who, during the siege of Metz, was used as a tool by Bismarck. After playing spy upon Bazaine for the Germans, he is now a witness against him for the French, or will be if he manages to escape from the penalties of his impudence.

The Chicago produce markets were weak yesterday, and many of them dull. Mess pork was in moderate demand, and 10@20c per barrel lower, at $11.87½@12.00 for new, cash, or seller December. Lard was moderately active and easier at 7@7¾c for new, cash, and 7¾c seller January. Meats were quiet at 6@6¾c for short ribs; 6¼@6¾c for short clear, and 8¾@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active and ¾c lower, closing at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and 1c higher, at 9c for wheat to Buffalo by steam. Flour was quiet and rather weak. Wheat was less active, and 2@3c lower, closing dull at 99¾@99¾c cash, and $1.00¾@1.00¾ seller December. Corn was dull and 1½c lower, closing at 35¾c cash, and 37c seller December. Oats were dull and ¾@1c lower, closing at 30c cash or seller November. Rye was dull, and ¾@1c lower, at 61¾@62c. Barley was dull and 3c lower, closing at $1.32 for No. 2 and 90c for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 621,125 bu wheat, 2,363,844 bu corn, 370,088 bu oats, 89,588 bu rye, and 528,810 bu barley. The hog trade was active at firm prices; sales at $4.30@4.40. Cattle were inactive and weak. Sheep remain quiet and easy.

The financial news this morning covers very little of interest. On Wall street, there was little change yesterday, except an advance in the whole stock list. A list of overdrafts by depositors in the Union Trust Company is published, in which the Lake Shore Road figures to the amount of over $300,000. The latter Company, however, claim to have made good the deficit in their recent loan settlement. Carleton, the defaulting Cashier of the Trust Company, has been indicted for forgery, but his present whereabouts are not definitely known. The Government commenced paying out silver yesterday, but the payments were very light, amounting to only a few hundred dollars. The pooling arrangement of the New York banks will be discontinued after Saturday next, which will compel the weak banks to depend upon their own resources.

Among the other notably unfit men who are endeavoring to usurp seats in the Common Council on the Hesing ticket is Mr. "Hugh Bead," an ex-hack-driver and professional wardbummer, with occasional recreation as a rough and blackguard. Mr. Hughy Reed's "influence" in ward politics secured him the regular Republican nomination a few years ago for Town Collector, as a colleague of Charley Farwell; and, after he had been placed on the ticket by the Convention, the Campaign Committee found that the party could not carry such a load, and informally took Mr. Hughy Beed by the neck and heels and pitched him overboard. The useful Mr. Reed did not permit this unceremonious treatment to abate his devotion to the cause, conscious that his time would come. He now claims the reward of the righteous in a seat in the Council Chamber. Instead of collecting taxes, he now desires to expend them. The public could better afford to take him in the former capacity than in the latter.

This is the last day in which voters can be registered. The election is one of the most important that has ever taken place in this city. There has been no previous occasion when the public peace, order, and decency, and the City Treasury have been so directly threatened by an actual and open combination of the worst elements of society. It is the duty, therefore, of every citizen to make every effort to put a veto upon this attempted conquest of Chicago. This city has passed through pestilence, and fire, and panic, and triumphed over all; but there are more destructive things even than fire, and one of these is the delivery of the city to the organized banditti under the lead of Hesing. Every citizen, therefore, who has any interest in protecting the financial character of the city, who does not want to see the saloon-keepers made the municipal governors, and who desire to preserve public order and decency on Sunday and all other days, should see that his name is on the registry-list, so that he may vote without delay or hindrance.

The little amusement which St. Louis laid out for herself yesterday, in the shape of a prize-fight, came to a sorry conclusion, owing very largely to Gov. Beveridge's prompt action in the premises. The steamer Continental, upon which the most of the brutes took passage, was blown ashore, and was immediately invaded by the East St. Louis police, who made a choice selection of prisoners, including the managers and the officers of the boat, and took them to St. Louis, where they were at once committed for trial. One or two of them, through the connivance of the St. Louis detectives, succeeded in escaping. Some of them have been taken to this State for trial upon indictments growing out of the Allen-McCoole fight about a month ago. Meanwhile, in lieu of the fight, the roughs damaged the steamer as much as possible, and East St. Louis had a disastrous fire. Taken altogether, it was a bad day for St. Louis, resulting in serious disappointment to the pleasure-seekers of that city. It will be a useful lesson to them, however, the next time they have a prize-fight, to keep away from Illinois with it. The principals in the fight are at liberty, not having been on board the Continental.

Some nine weeks ago, the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners established two new grades of wheat for this market, known as "Northwestern No. 1" and "Northwestern No. 2," to be applied to the superior grain grown in Minnesota and Northern Iowa, and wheat of these grades is stored separately from other kinds of wheat in the Northwestern Elevator. For some time prior to the establishment of this grade by official action it had been bought and sold in this market as "Hard No. 1" and "Hard No. 2," and had been stored separately. The Chicago *Times* of yesterday, with its usual promptness in discovering important commercial intelligence, has an article urging that this Minnesota and Iowa wheat be stored separately, and graded in the Chicago market according to its merits. Failure to do so, the *Times* assures us, is the reason why wheat sells at 2 to 5 cents better prices in Milwaukee than in Chicago. Turning to the market reports of yesterday, we find "Northwestern No. 1" selling in Chicago at $1.09@1.09¼, and "Northwestern No. 2" at $1.07, while at Milwaukee the best No. 1 wheat was quoted at $1.08¾, and No. 2 at $1.05¾. There is at present in store here 253,411 bushels of "Northwestern" wheat, against 236,907 bushels of common wheat.

A morning newspaper discourses on some individual connected with the press, whom it reverently designates as D. D. Now the only person connected with the daily press who has any claim to be considered a Doctor of Divinity is Wilbur F. Storey. The efforts of Mr. Storey to reform the churches of Chicago, to expel heresy, to prevent schism, to establish theology on a firm basis, and generally to promote the cause of pure and undefiled religion, attracted great admiration and won the enthusiastic approval of the Rev. Mr. Sullivan. There were some who thought that Dr. Storey was too dogmatic and inquisitorial, and that his efficiency as a colporteur would have been increased by a more liberal interpretation of the texts which he chose for the occasion. But all admitted the fervency of his zeal and admired his stalwart defense of the Nicene Creed. So conspicuous did he become as an opposer of Sabellianism, Gnosticism, Arianism, and other heretical tendencies, that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently proposed him for presiding officer of the Evangelical Alliance. It does seem to us that a person of such prominence in ecclesiastical affairs should rest content with the honors he has achieved in that walk of life, and not be hankering after political preferment. The office of Mayor of Chicago could add nothing to the dignity of a D. D.

TRIAL BY JURY AND SEALED VERDICTS.

The action of the jury in the recent trial of Puffenberger furnishes an appropriate occasion to inquire whether there is not need of some legislation to prevent the repetition of such a scandalous proceeding. The circumstances of the trial and acquittal of Puffenberger are well understood. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company virtually undertook to prosecute the engineer, and make him bear the guilt of an accident for which the Company itself was, in the estimation of the jury, responsible. The thing was overdone. Before the trial had progressed long, every one saw that it was a fight between the Railroad Company and Puffenberger; as the interference of the Company was further developed, it became an even thing whether the jury ought to convict Puffenberger or the Railroad Company; and it actually resulted in the unanimous agreement of the jury that Puffenberger was not guilty and that the Company was. After the retirement of the jury, the Court—not willing to remain, perhaps, half the night to receive the verdict—adjourned, giving the jury permission, if they agreed, to seal up their verdict to be read and recorded at the opening of the court in the morning. The jury agreed on their verdict over night. In the morning, at the opening of the court, the verdict was opened and announced. It read as follows:

PRETT JURY ROOM, CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1873.—We, the jury, find the prisoner not guilty, as charged in the indictment, and severely censure the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for employing incompetent men in connection with the business of the road. (Signed), John Wright, foreman; H. A. Forsyth, Thomas F. Indewell, G. M. Grossbeck, G. F. Clark, J. H. Wheat, Joseph Pearson, Charles J. Walter, Robert Waddell, George Y. Ridley.

The reading was received with applause by the multitude present, and the Court, with great promptness, had some of the applauding bystanders arrested for the indecorum. After the very proper zeal of the Court had been expended, the consideration of the verdict itself was resumed. The State's Attorney demanded that the jury be polled, and forthwith the Clerk called the roll, and it was found that one of the jury had, in the interval between signing the verdict and coming into court, changed his opinion. This circumstance would have been sufficient to attract attention, but the sequel gave to it a new significance. The jury again retired, and soon after returned with a verdict of not guilty as to Puffenberger, and omitting all reference to the Railroad Company. The dissenting juror had become better informed as to the responsibility of the Railroad Company for the slaughter after mingling with the outer world.

A case occurred in the Criminal Court here a few years ago, in which a man was tried for the robbery of $6,000 of money. The money, or the greater part of it, was found on the accused. The jury were authorized by the Court, if they agreed on a verdict, to seal it and then separate. This was done; the jury agreed on a verdict of guilty, which they signed and went home. In the morning, as in the Puffenberger case, one of the jurors repudiated the verdict, and thereafter refusing to agree with the other jurors there was no conviction, and the money was still withheld from the lawful owner. In this case it was impossible to resist the inference that after the jury separated at night the juror had been "seen;" that he communicated the character of the verdict, and allowed himself to be convinced that the man ought not to be convicted. In that case, if we remember correctly, the Court severely reprimanded the juror, and expressed its opinion that such a man was unfit to serve on any jury where the life, liberty, or property of any citizen was at stake. We have not heard that the Court in the Puffenberger case has in any way censured the juror for his conduct. The only question which the jury had to try was the guilt or innocence of Puffenberger. What was there, after he had signed the verdict and left the jury-room, to induce him to go back next morning and insist that all that part of the verdict relating to the Railroad Company should be excluded? Certainly, it was not out of consideration for Puffenberger nor was it out of consideration for the prosecution. Who, then, was interested in that part of the verdict, and whose feelings were spared by the awakened conscience of the juror?

We call the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and to the necessity of making some provision to prevent abuses of the jury system. The practice of sealed verdicts is resorted to for the convenience of the Court and of the jury. Out of this has grown the comparatively modern practice of permitting jurors to separate after the case is closed and before the verdict is rendered. The Courts are unwilling to sit up all night to await the verdict of a jury, and therefore adjourn. As the jury may agree, and otherwise must remain prisoners until the meeting of the Court next day, the Courts have granted them permission, if they agree, to sign and seal their verdict, which is opened next day, the jurors in the meantime separating. No practice is more liable to abuse, when any one of the twelve jurors may next morning repudiate the verdict. In the twelve or fourteen hours that may intervene between the separation over night and the meeting of the Court next day, any juror so disposed may receive a bribe. If in a criminal case, he may offer to defeat an acquittal or a conviction for a consideration. He may even agree to a sealed verdict, in order that he may go to the interested parties, inform them of the verdict, and offer them the only means of escape left. One, or half-a-dozen jurors, after signing their sealed verdict, may, together or separately, sell themselves for a consideration to the person interested in defeating such a verdict. The public can readily understand how this practice may be abused, and how the separation of jurors before their verdict is recorded opens the door to the clearest and most palpable corruption. The jury system, at best, is liable to many abuses; but this practice of receiving sealed verdicts, and permitting the jurors to separate before their verdict is recorded, is a license to bribery in its most direful form, for, if we cannot depend upon the purity of jury trials, what can we depend upon? It is evidently necessary that the Legislature should regulate this matter by law, and should protect suitors against being sold out by weak or corrupt jurors, who, agreeing to a verdict over night, and thereby escaping the tedium of the jury-room, may seek or receive arguments outside sufficient to change their opinion before the meeting next day.

The trials of a religious daily are frequent and fearful. There is a *Witness* to this in New York. The journal of that name strives honestly to keep its advertising columns pure and undefiled from an orthodox point of view. It recently refused to admit an announcement of Bradlaugh's lecture, because it understood that the lecturer had once been accused of atheism. It likewise refused to advertise Barnum's Menagerie, because people might thereby be tempted to visit the circus at the same time. But recently the wicked counting-room people took an advertisement for "imported cigars" in very large type, with the addendum "sample-room in the rear," in very small type. This passed the attention of the editor for some days, until a friend reminded him that sample-room was something very like a bar-room, whereat his piety revolted, and the obnoxious advertisement was ordered out. The religious editor on duty in a daily newspaper, with a perverse counting-room to contend with, must be sorely tormented.

MR. LESTER L. BOND.

It was generally felt that any person assuming the responsibility of Acting-Mayor upon Mr. Medill's departure for Europe would meet with numerous and serious embarrassments. The choice was necessarily confined to the Board of Aldermen, and it fortunately resulted, with the assistance of Mr. Medill's personal effort, in the selection of Mr. L. L. Bond. It was freely predicted at the time Mr. Medill went away that Mr. Bond would not be able to carry out the line of policy which Mr. Medill had adopted under the authority of the Mayor's bill without offending a large class of people, and seriously jeopardizing his prospects, already recognized, for being nominated for Mayor. We recall this for the purpose of showing that Mr. Bond was placed in a peculiarly trying position, and likewise for the purpose of pointing out that he has proved competent to overcome all the obstacles that were naturally in his way. During his *ad interim* administration, he has succeeded in following the course clearly outlined by Mayor Medill. He has enforced the laws. At the same time he has preserved a harmonious City Government, and given no cause for offense to any man who is interested in the preservation of order and in the decorum of the City Government. He has done his duty quietly and unostentatiously, and has never put himself forward unnecessarily in any way, nor committed himself by either words or action that would needlessly offend the extremists on either side. He has certainly done nothing to conciliate the office-bummers, but has shown that they would find no comfort under his administration for their peculiar ideas of office-holding. He has kept them at a distance without parade or buncombe. There is probably no honest man in Chicago who does not feel and know that Mr. Bond has discharged the duties of the Mayor thoroughly and becomingly.

It seems to us that, aside from every other consideration, Mr. Bond's administration during Mayor Medill's absence should be sufficient to commend his election. It is rarely that a city like Chicago has an opportunity of trying the qualities of a man before it passes by vote upon his fitness, unless he has previously served in the office. Mr. Bond's case is an exception, and his success under peculiarly embarrassing circumstances is a warrant of his capacity and adaptibility. Aside from this, Mr. Bond has been before the public in one way or another about fifteen years. Without having been, in any sense of the word, an office-seeker, he has been called upon by the people to represent them in various capacities. During his service in the Legislature and the Common Council, he has never at any time been associated with a disreputable transaction, and has not even been suspected of such association. It is a difficult matter for a man to escape suspicion or imputation even from political opponents in so extended a public service. Mr. Bond is well suited, by education and habits of life, to be the Mayor of a great and important city like Chicago. He will be able to represent Chicago on all public occasions with dignity, and he is entirely familiar with city affairs and with the routine of the official business, and the needs of our people. In addition to his personal qualifications, he leads in this campaign the respectabel people as opposed to the saloon-keepers, gamblers, and roughs, and there is an urgent necessity for Chicago to demonstrate now and at all times that she is not under the control of bummers, either directly or by proxy. These considerations should be kept prominently in mind with a view to the election next Tuesday. For the business men, the tax-payers, and the respectable residents of Chicago generally, the election of Mr. Bond, as distinctly identified with their interests, is a matter of more importance than would ordinarily be involved in a State or National election.

THE ECLECTIC CONVENTION.

In the year 1792,—about the time that France was torn up with revolutionary theories of all kinds,—an infant was born to a Paris clockmaker, a disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and a fierce revolutionist. At this time the newcomer created little sensation outside of the clockmaker's family, and it is not probable that the fond parents themselves dreamed that their son's system of philosophy would one day attract as much attention as the political disquisitions of even Jean Jacques himself. This child of the clockmaker was the parent of Eclecticism,—Victor Cousin. After exploring the realms of philosophic thought, Cousin developed the theory that there had been just four systems of philosophy, each of which had in turn monopolized the public mind, but that every one of these systems contained serious perversions of truth. Then it was that he founded the modern Eclectic school, selecting from the various systems the elements of truth in each, and therewith constituting a composite philosophy. He discovered on all sides of him exaggerated phases of sensationalism, idealism skepticism, and mysticism; he picked grains of truth from each as he found them, and gathered them together in a rich harvest of thought and research. Cousin was an eloquent man, and his sytem was adopted as the "official philosophy." He had brilliant opportunities for making politics a specialty, but he felt that he was not equal to the undertaking. In his lectures he traversed the field of Deity, Nature, humanity, philosophy, history, religion, destiny, society, industry, character, etc., but he left Eclectic politics to the development of the future. The mantle which Cousin laid aside some years ago has now been taken up by the man of all others whom he would have chosen for its political application,—Wilbur F. Storey.

The man who applied a great principle to a new and practical purpose is frequently a greater benefactor to the human race than he who originated the principle itself. Cousin, with all his culture, research, originality, and system, never attained any practical reforms with the Eclectic principle; but now comes Mr. Storey, who has been a close student of Cousin's *Fragments Philosophiques*, and who now proposes to revolutionize Chicago by an application of Cousin's admirable principles to municipal elections. Hence the elegant and brilliant *Fragmenis Politiques* furnished in daily issues of the Chicago *Times;* and hence, also, Mr. Storey's willingness to sacrifice his personal interests to be a candidate for Mayor on the Eclectic plan. Here is something more than devotion to abstract principles. The Eclectic system of philosophy, as developed by Cousin, is of small consequence as compared with the Eclectic system of politics, as developed by Storey. As a mere contemplative disciple of Cousin, his capacity for usefulness might have been lost. But in his brilliant application of the Eclectic theory to municipal affairs, and his personal willingness to test its soundness as a candidate for Mayor, Mr. Storey has fairly eclipsed his teacher in the work of merging sensationalism, idealism, skepticism, and mysticism, and will be well qualified, after the election of next Tuesday, to become a regular and valued contributor to the transactions of the French Academy.

Mr. Storey's first Eclectic Convention, held in Kingsbury Hall night before last, was not entirely successful, it is true; but great reformers, and especially Eclectic reformers, must expect to encounter discouragements. One trouble with the first Eclectic Convention was that it wasn't large enough to enable Mr. Storey to Eclecticise very extensively, though too large to insure thorough harmony among Eclectics, each of whom wants to make the choice for himself. Another trouble was that the majority of those in attendance went there, not in the capacity of Eclectics, but as lookers-on,—persons wanting to see and hear some new thing. The inquiry everywhere was: "Where are the Eclectics? Where are Storey, and Matteson, and Ashton?" As these gentlemen did not come forward, the spectators found themselves constrained to make up a Convention of themselves if they were to have any. Mr. Cornahell Reynolds was on hand with that rare old speech of his, which has brought tears to the eyes of all who are in the habit of attending the Women's Rights Conventions. It was with difficulty that a Chairman was found, and the Convention would have been without that indispensable functionary if Dr. Wickersham, a looker-on, had not accepted it with the understanding that he was not to be responsible for anything that was done. Reynolds spoke. So did Long John. So did a few other persons whom the public has never heard of, and whom naughs but Eclecticism of a personal kind could ever have brought forward. But, as when the brains are out the man must die, so did this Convention. Mr. Storey, the champion of Eclecticism in municipal politics, was not there, and the Convention adjourned without advancing the cause one jot.

We sincerely hope that this experience will not discourage Mr. Storey in his noble purpose of sacrificing himself to the people of Chicago as the Eclectic candidate for Mayor. There is yet time. In Eclectic politics, the smaller the more harmonious the sentiment. Mr. Storey would therefore do well to confine his Convention to Mr. Matteson, Sam Ashton, Buffalo Miller, and himself. With these three, the great principle of political Eclecticism is safe, and Mr. Storey need have no fear but that he will then be the unanimous choice of his followers to step into the shoes of Victor Cousin, which will serve him as the thousand-league boots in his giant strides toward the Mayoralty. Aside from the great personal dignity, the moral worth, the Christian zeal, the abounding generosity, the rare forbearance, the amiable character, the sympathy with the German and Irish race, the fellow-feeling for the outcast, the confidence of the business community, and all the other admirable qualities possessed by Mr. Storey which we have heretofore summarized, Chicago must not lose the opportunity of having for Mayor the great representative of the modern School of Eclectic Politics.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The vote for Governor in Ohio, this year and two years ago, is:

1873.		1871.	
Noyes, Rep	213,717	Noyes, Rep	238,273
Allen, Dem	216,535	McCook, Dem	216,105
Stewart, Prohib	10,081	Stewart, Prohib	4,084
Collins, Ind	9,971		
Total	448,304	Total	458,462
Allen's plurality	808	Noyes' plurality	20,168

The total vote of Ohio for Secretary of State (the head of the ticket), in October, 1872, was 517,710; and in November, for President, 528,173. The stay-at-home vote, as compared with this highest total, is only a little more than 75,000.

—Of the result in Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, edited by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, says:

The vote cast at the recent election in Pennsylvania barely reaches 467,000. Last year the total vote was 675,000, and there are doubtless 700,000 voters in the State. That 233,000 of these stayed at home, or ons out of every three, is as disgraceful to the stay-at-homes as it is astounding. But this proportion, astonishing as it is, taking the State at large, is exceeded in a few counties, such as Allegheny and Indiana, in which more than half of the voters neglected to vote. The figures carry their own comment with it. It would be a waste of words to attempt to add to the strength which the bare statement of the figures carries with it.

The Pittsburgh *Post* calls attention to the fact that the Republican majority in Pennsylvania, this year (25,000), is wholly due to the majority made up in Philadelphia.

—The Muscatine *Journal* (straight Republican) says of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye's* classification of the Iowa Senate on Anti-Monopoly questions:

We are inclined to think, however, that a number of the members holding over who heretofore voted for the railroad interests have seen the handwriting on the wall, and will find it to their interests to vote hereafter for the people. Hence we have very little doubt that a majority of the Senate will be found in favor of a railroad bill.

—The Davenport *Gazette* (Republican of the straightest sort), after a review showing how Anti-Monopoly legislation has been baffled hitherto in General Assemblies of Iowa—nearly unanimously Republican—concludes with this remark:

Whether the ephemeral organization will succeed in baffling Republican legislation, during the next session, remains to be seen.

What does the *Gazette* mean?

—Any Congressmen who thinks it will be entirely safe to take the Rockford (Ill.) *Register's* advice can take it—and the chances with it. The *Register* says:

An effort will probably be made during the next Congress to repeal the law fixing the salaries of Congressmen at $7,500 a year. It will be made by members who have over-compromises (just at present), or who hope to curry favor with the people by supporting what they deem will be a popular measure. In this latter supposition we believe they are mistaken. The people generally do not complain of the increase of salary. A good Congressman deserves a good salary, and $7,500 is no more than he will earn. What the people object to is the back-pay steal of the last Congress, by which members voted money into their own pockets upon a contract already settled.

—The salary (President's) should be reduced to the old rate of $25,000 a year. This reduction ought to be voted by the present Congress; but if this is not done, the next Congress should be elected on that issue; and every candidate for President in 1876 should be required to pledge himself to the reduction, and to agree for himself, in case of election, to take $25,000 a year, and no more.—*New York Sun.*

—The question of Mr. Sumner's re-election is already entering Massachusetts politics. The Springfield *Republican* says: "Gen. Butler's partisans are actively seeking admission to the Legislature this fall, with an express view to the advantage that it will give them in getting in again next year when that question comes up for decision."

—The North Adams *Transcript* says that Mr. Brewster's unanimous nomination in the Eighth Counselor District of Massachusetts was a significant indication of the set of the current of opinion in favor of Sumner's re-election next year. The men who expect to defeat Charles Sumner will find it about the biggest job they ever undertook.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—According to the Springfield *Republican*, the reaction against prohibition has set in so strongly in Massachusetts that the next Legislature is sure to be strongly for license.

—The Boston *Traveller* says the friends of Mr. Gaston, Democratic candidate for Governor, boast that they will carry every town on the Boston & Albany Railroad, from Boston Bay to the Connecticut River.

—The Worcester *Press* is what might be called a very far-sighted paper. It says: "The time is coming, not many years distant, when Massachusetts will be counted reliable Democratic."

—It was George the Third who said he could pick up a dozen men in the street who could govern England as well as the Ministers he had in his Cabinet. Grant probably stumbled on Richardson in that way, but made a serious mistake in not waiting for the next man.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

—The Brooklyn *Eagle* allows that Mr. Boutwell is entitled to the thanks of the country for one thing: "He has demonstrated the natural strength of the country by exhibiting the kind of management which it has survived. The nation which survives a Boutwell, a Grant, and a Richardson may look with complacency upon all the other terrors of existence."

—Nobody can tell what sort of notions may get into, or get out of, Gen. Grant's head about the financial situation.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It is a matter of regret that one week of Miss Carlotta LeClercq's engagement at the Academy of Music should have been devoted to a drama which pisced her in a false light, and possessed in itself nothing to attract the lady's many admirers, who may justly feel aggrieved at the slight put upon them. The effects of this course were plainly observable in the slenderness of the audience, which only partially filled the pretty theatre last evening. Those who were present, however, will have reason to be glad that they took the opportunity of seeing a good society drama well played throughout. "Fate" is a piece which, it will be remembered, was among last season's successful entertainments at Hooley's. It is undoubtedly the best acting drama of Mr. Campbell's production, and, though not especially abundant in true dramatic effect, nor entirely free from what may be called dramatic trickery, deserves considerable praise for ingenious construction and sustained interest. The characters are brought generally into good contrast, and are nicely shaded. In fact, "Fate" is a drama es able of leaving a strong impression when judiciously handled. It treats upon a subject possessing points of universal interest, and insures the attentive sympathy of a mixed audience. The strongest character, the "acting part," is that of *Juno Temple*, a sinister personage upon whose intrigue and baleful influence the plot mainly depends. The role is one worthy of study, and, in the hands of an actress of Miss Le Clercq's capacity, could be easily made a very striking and forcible part. The star, however, prefers to take that of *Helen Faraday*, in every respect the reverse of *Juno Temple*. *Helen* is a woman in the true sense of the word, affectionate, tender, and womanly, and the incidents of the drama bring out a depth of pathos requiring more than ordinary strength in the actress. As played by Miss Le Clercq, *Helen* receives a touch of color which gives additional pathos to the part. Without detracting from the sorrowful interest inseparable from her condition as a victim, the artist blends with it a superior dignity of conscious innocence, rather intensifying than destroying sympathy with misfortune. The character becomes strongly ideal, and worthier of respectful consideration. In general, the star displayed those evidences of finish and culture—those trifles of stages gesture and intonation acquired only by the most careful study—which mark the true artist, and are generally in such unpleasant contrast with the crudities of the star's support. In the more trying emotional scenes there is an occasional weakness, although little can be found to cavil at. In the fourth act, Miss LeClercq strengthens her disguise with a French accent,—a device of a rather perilous sort with most performers, but in this case, where the language is apparently thoroughly understood, very effective. Miss Fletcher scarcely appreciated the possibilities of *Juno Temple*, and the star was the sufferer thereby. Miss Fletcher is a very fair leading lady, but neither in physique nor dramatic ability is she capable of doing so strong a part qualified justice. This unfortunate inadequacy is deplorable in the present instance, for the remainder of the cast was even and well-balanced. It is true that Mr. Marble burlesqued the part of *Blaize*, because he tried to make superlatively funny that which would have been funnier had it been less acted. Mrs. Hill's costume as *Miss Dycer* was rather too outre even for a Bloomer, nor was there much force to her impersonation. Mr. Wood, as *Frank Faraday*, gave a much more acceptable impression than during the performance of the drama last week. The rest of the characters were better than the average, and Messrs. Dean, Barrett, Everham, and Robinson, and Miss McHenry all deserve moderate praise for their contribution to a nicely-played drama. "Fate" will be continued until Friday evening, when, on the occasion of her benefit, Miss Le Clercq will appear as *Rosalind*. This will be repeated at the Saturday matinee, and the fortnight will conclude with "Masks and Faces."

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

"Erin A-Chorra," the Irish drama at Mr. Lawlor's theatre, is drawing good houses, all disadvantages being considered. The introduction of the character of *George Francis Train* into what is in itself a sterling sensational Irish piece, full of highly-seasoned incidents, of the popular order, is rather a mistake. There does not appear to be even the most remote connection between the flighty personage introduced and the plot or incidents of the play. Mr. Wallace, in playing the part, dresses in the conventional brass-buttoned coat affected by Mr. Train, and makes up into a fair resemblance, but, as the original is flighty, all imitations must be imperfect. Those who like the highly-flavored drama will find the Globe Theatre a pleasant place to spend an evening in.

THE PARK.

The Royal Yeddo Japanese troupe of jugglers will commence their entertainment at Kingsbury Hall this evening, remaining for one week only. This is the last appearance in Chicago of this celebrated troupe previous to their return to Japan. There is to be a matinee on Saturday afternoon. As the troupe have made a fine record in the country, their last appearance will be one of interest to the sight-seeing community.

PERSONAL.

A new combination of dramatic talent has been formed, which will start out from Chicago in a few days for a tour through the West and Northwest. The leading stars are two strong Chicago favorites, in whose success the public will always take an interest. They are Miss Susan Denin, whose recent appearance at Hooley's Theatre in "Parade" called out so much favorable comment from people and press, and Mr. Fank Aiken. The company will leave Chicago in a few days under the management of Mr. Theodore Morris, and open at St. Paul on Monday next, where they will play for six nights, thence Minneapolis, and so on to Omaha and the Far-West. If good wishes from friends and a strong company are any augury of success, Mr. Morris' troupe will have little to complain of on their return.

POLITICAL.

The Anti-Monopolists of Livingston County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Anti-Monopolists of Livingston County held good meetings Friday evening at Forrest, and Saturday evening at Newton. Both were well attended. The farmers of this county are in dead earnest in their fight against monopoly. The strongest opposition that they have to contend with is from the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which has instructed all its employes to vote and work for their railroad attorney here,—L. E. Payson,—who is the candidate for County Judge upon the Monopoly ticket. A large gathering is expected to-morrow at Fairbury, to attend the meeting of the County Grange.

Democratic Nomination in the First Wisconsin Assembly District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 28.—The Democratic Convention in the First Assembly District this afternoon nominated Col. Gabe Bouch for Representative in the Assembly. In 1859, Mr. Bouch was a Colonel in the army, and has been Attorney-General of the State. He was a Bourbon Democrat up to 1872, when he supported Greeley. His opponent is a Granger, and the fight will be a brisk one.

Politics in Winnebago County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 28.—County politics are very lively, now the election is near. The chief fight is for the office of County Clerk. All the three candidates are wounded soldiers, and it is difficult to say who may be successful. Miss Mary Carpenter, the first lady candidate for an office in this county, runs for County Superintendent of Schools. She will be elected, being very popularly known as a teacher.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Deaths in Columbus, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Oct. 28.—A man named William McLeehan fell dead in the streets of this place last evening. His death was caused by paralysis of the heart. He was taken home to Lima, Ind., to-day for interment.

Saturday a man named James Stevens dropped dead while going up the Court-House steps. The cause was heart-disease.

Railroad Collision—Several Persons Injured.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 20.—At 7 o'clock this morning the down freight train on the Southwestern Railroad and the passenger train from Columbus collided while making their headway, just this side of Seago Station. The freight train was in charge of Sandy Mathews and engineer James Frazer. The passenger train in charge of conductor Jetor, and engineer Thomas Walterhouse. From the best information obtainable at the moment of writing, it seems that the passenger train was a few moments behind time, but according to the rules of the Road the freight should have waited fifteen minutes at the station this side. Both passed on and came together with a crash which could have been heard for miles. The two engines were well nigh ruined. Every car except the rear one on the passenger train was wrecked.

From Dr. Johnson, who lives in this immediate neighborhood, and who was immediately summoned to their assistance, we learn that the following received injuries: J. W. Chisholm of Lynchburg, Va., express-messenger, mortally in head and internally; brains now oozing from head and thought dying. William Miller, mail-agent, mortal, in head and back, now vomiting blood. F. M. Wilson, wood-passer on passenger-train, foot crushed. Wade Hardwick, colored passenger, broken spine, and injured internally; mortal. J. D. Johnson, of Savannah, injured in hip and gash in

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Nomination of the Hon. M. F. Tuley for Superior Court Judge Recommended.

The "Free Press" (German) Does Not Think Dan O'Hara a Proper Substitute for D. A. Gage.

Enthusiastic Law-and-Order Meetings in the Ninth and Tenth Wards.

Speeches by Mayor Bond, Treasurer Gage, and Others---Aldermanic Nominations.

Announcements of Rallies to Be Held This Evening.

The scene around the Citizens' headquarters yesterday was enlivening. There was a large attendance of gentlemen from all over the city and county, and the reports from every quarter were of the most encouraging character. The utmost confidence exists as to the result. The Executive Committee met and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That, out of respect to the memory of the late Judge William A. Porter, it is ordered that this Committee defer the filling of the vacancy on the ticket caused by his death until next Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 4 p. m.

Consequently the filling of the vacancy on the ticket was postponed until this afternoon.

A STRONG RECOMMENDATION.

The following is a copy of a petition which was sent to the headquarters yesterday:

To Norman T. Gassette, Esq., Chairman, and the other Gentlemen composing the Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN: We would respectfully recommend to your Committee the name of Murray F. Tuley, Esq., as candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented decease of the Hon. William A. Porter. (Signed),

Preston, Kean & Co.,	Wm. F. Mallory,
Lambert Tree,	Jno. G. Shortall,
Marshall Field,	R. M. & O. S. Hough & Co.,
Edson Keith,	Cooper, Gurnett & Packard,
Burridge G. Keith,	S. Nickerson,
N. K. Fairbank,	Lyman J. Jackson,
John F. Carter, and	D. J. Schuyler,
James S. Harvey,	U. F. Smith,
(Of Eddy, Harvey & Carter),	(Walker, Dexter & Smith),
C. M. Henderson,	R. R. Ross,
Robert W. Hale,	George Scott,
(Of Hamlin, Hale & Co.),	(Of Carson, Pirie & Co.),
J. C. & J. J. Knickerbocker,	and many others.

THE GERMANS FOR GAGE.

The Sample-Room ticket does not suit all the Germans, and they are already beginning to discriminate in favor of better men to be found on the Citizens' ticket. The German vote will not be as solid as Mr. Hesing imagines, and it is very doubtful if he will be able to take possession of the City Treasury by electing his man O'Hara. The following article from the *Freie-Presse*, the evening German paper of this city, published in that journal yesterday, expresses the feelings of many thinking Germans who are not in Hesing's breeches-pocket:

All those who are earnest and sincere in their opposition to the municipal Sunday law, will doubtless vote for Colvin, and against Bond; they will, moreover, everywhere give the preference to the aldermanic candidate of the People's Party over the so-called Law-and-Order men, whenever the former have put up acceptable men. The case is different with the candidates for such city and county offices as have absolutely nothing to do with the Sunday question.

Among these offices is the City Treasurership, which has been the subject of a bitter contest. The City Treasurer controls the city funds. It has been a custom for years to deposit the money in city banks, which pay the ordinary rate of interest of 4 per cent. Formerly the City Treasurer pocketed this interest. The present occupant of this place, Mr. D. A. Gage, has paid in about $160,000 of interest, which he might have kept without becoming legally amenable. A consideration of this action, which has gained him a well-deserved popularity, the Pacific Hotel Convention mentioned him. The People's Party nominated Mr. Dan O'Hara.

Naturally, the strife for this position is conducted with the customary weapons. The opponents of the present incumbent charge him with being a speculator, they say he sunk $20,000 in railroading stocks eight years ago, and they plainly intimate that he has stolen the city moneys. Mr. O'Hara's opponents reply that he has been a meritorious office-seeker for twelve years; that his most intimate political friends, on whom he relies, are people of the same class of common Irish politicians as those who have brought the City of New York to the verge of bankruptcy, and that it would be very risky to put him to an City Treasurership.

Of all these reciprocal accusations, a good part may be looked upon as the campaign lies usual in election seasons in this country. The unprejudiced citizen, who does not blindly pursue for every candidate who is put up for him, who hears both sides and arrives at a deliberate conclusion, will say to himself that a man who, faithful to his pledge, paid over $140,000 which it originally, like his predecessors, have retained,—that such a man has some claim to public confidence, especially when he is also a man of property, and his bondsmen are responsible for the management of the city funds. Under such circumstances, the unprejudiced citizen will say who want to put another man in that office, can hardly have any weight. The confidence of the tax-payers in Mr. Gage, can be destroyed only by proofs.

Many citizens who are of the opinion that the office of City Treasurer should be held by the same man for but one term, would vote for Mr. Gage's opponent if he would give better guarantees. But while the interests of the people's money is so closely connected with the city, since he has invested many hundreds of thousands of dollars in real estate here, and Chicago enterprises, nothing binds Mr. Dan O'Hara to Chicago, except the offices which he has held for years, and those which he is now seeking for.

It is an undeniable fact, that Mr. O'Hara has lived on politics for years, and that the public moneys have furnished his only means of support. It is not our intention to reproach Mr. O'Hara with this, or cast any suspicion on his honesty. The *Freie-Presse* takes every man to be dishonest until a dishonest act is proved, and therefore we do not give the least credit to the common charges made on his side. And, if we assume that they are equally honest, then the question comes up, Why shall we put greater confidence in O'Hara, who lives by politics, and whose closest political friends are persons who are certainly not the most trustworthy individuals in the city?

When the taxpayers of Chicago are asked to withdraw their confidence from a man whom they have found trustworthy, who has made good with $160,000 the promise he made when elected in 1869, who, through his large property and through his bondsmen, has offered sufficient security for the management of the public moneys, then the Chicago taxpayers will require more from this man's opponents than vague accusations, and a better substitute than Mr. Daniel O'Hara. Mr. O'Hara may have been necessary in order to secure Irish votes for the People's Party; the majority of the Chicago taxpayers will not look upon Mr. O'Hara as a proper substitute for Mr. D. A. Gage.

THE NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward Law-and-Order citizens turned out in fine style, last evening, to attend the meeting held in the large hall on Harrison street, near Halsted. The hall was crowded by respectable and thinking men, and the manner in which the sentiments of the speakers were received showed that they were enthusiastically against the Hesing party. Mr. Joseph Sherwin, President, presided with dignity and ability.

Captain Connett made one of his unique speeches, full of merriment and sharp sayings. He showed the necessity of maintaining law in this country, for as soon as law was trampled under foot the safety of Republican institutions was in peril. He denounced the attempt of Hesing to become dictator of the destinies of the people, and he did not believe that he carried in his pocket the German vote, and he certainly had not possession of the Irish vote. [Cheers.] He did not wish to descend to personalities, but he did not want Mr. Colvin for Mayor, for Mr. Colvin was in the habit of swearing so that he could be heard three blocks away. They should have a high-toned, moral gentleman who would sustain the dignity of the city, preside over an honest administration, and enforce the laws. [Cheers.]

There was loud calls for Mayor Bond, who made an interesting address, which will be found in substance in the report of the Tenth Ward meeting.

The Hon. Thomas J. Turner said he was not there as a party-man, but as a citizen of Chicago. In this contest it was not a question of politics, but of enforcing the law. Laws should be enforced or repealed, one or the other. A man met him in the street, and told him that he was going to be beaten. The man said the other side had 15,000 German and 10,000 Irish votes ready for them all in their pockets. He answered the man that the man who tried to array one nationality against another, and instituted know-nothingism of any kind was unworthy to be a citizen of this country. The laws enacted should be enforced until they were repealed, and he had no sympathy with those who attempted to separate one nationality from all others, and array it in hostility to the best interests of the city, simply for the purpose of promoting the designs of bad, ambitious, and designing men. [Applause.] He believed that Hesing would be rebuked even by the Germans whom he boasted he could control and drive to the polls to do his bidding as if they were sheep-he was driving to the shambles. He felt sure the Americans and the Irish would resent his insolence, and prove once and for ever that any attempt to give the city over to any nationality could not succeed. [Applause.]

The Hon. A. L. Morrison reminded the audience of the noble services of Col. Turner in the Legislature in behalf of Chicago after the fire. The Law Department of the city should be filled by able men like Col. Turner,—men distinguished for ability and probity. [Applause.] The candidate for Mayor was one of those quiet, safe, steady men in whose hands the interests of all the people would be safe. [Applause.] Then there was David A. Gage (cheers), the man who had paid over to the city the interest on the city money simply because he said he would do so. He then called attention to Mr. George Powell. [Applause.] He was a young man known to all. He had served in the Council to their satisfaction. He was renominated for Alderman, and there was no doubt that the nomination would be equivalent to an election. [Applause.] No persons could carry the Irish vote in their pockets, and those who attempted to array the Irish people against the Americans were unworthy of the name of Irishmen. [Cheers.]

Mr. David A. Gage, who was received with tumultuous applause, said he was not much of a speech-maker, but he was there as a candidate, and his record was before them, and they could judge for themselves. [Applause.]

Mr. W. K. Sullivan and other gentlemen then addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

TENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Law-and-Order Club was held at their rooms, corner of Madison and Green streets, last evening. The chair was taken by Ald. D.W. Clarke, Mr. H. C. Morey officiating as Secretary. The Chairman said that he had told the Executive Committee of the Convention that the Tenth Ward were able to take care of the registration and other matters themselves, being fully organized.

W. C. L. Woodman thought it was time something was done to prepare for active business. There ought to be at least two notaries placed at each poll. He thought everything looked favorable for the ticket. The opposing party have made up their mind that they have not such a show as they anticipated. They are all looking pretty blue. Mr. Colvin among the number. He believed there should be a good force at the polls from the beginning. A good start was everything in an election. There should be held a meeting to organize a volunteer force.

The Chairman said, in answer to a question, that the committee appointed at the Convention would not have the whole management of the election. He knew that there were members of the committee who were not in harmony with the Law-and-Order party.

Mr. C. G. Hayman said that Committee did not amount to very much. He thought it would be advisable to have a large mass-meeting on the West Side on Saturday evening, and on the Thursday previous the Tenth Ward ought to hold a meeting and organize fully.

Mr. Salisbury said, in answer to a question, that about half the ward was registered and the registration was still going on.

Mr. Woodman said that a very fine volunteer organization could be got up by means of inviting a number of gentleman to volunteer to attend the polls on election. He moved that a committee be appointed to issue 150 such invitations to gentlemen in the ward, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman appointed as such committee, C. G. Hyman for the First Precinct, Thomas Parker for the Second, A. E. Bishop and P. Bartlett for the Fourth.

Mayor Bond entered the room at this moment, and was received enthusiastically.

Mr. Philip Myers recommended that tickets be sent out early in the morning. He knew of an election being lost through the tickets being detained as late as 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Lewis Brittin said that the registration was very poorly done. He had tried to register yesterday, but could not find the proper party, the only person being at the place designated was a rum-seller, who took a memorandum of the speaker's name, and said it would be all right. With regard to the prospects of success in the Tenth Ward there was no doubt. So certain would law and order triumph in the Tenth Ward, that he thought they ought to help the Eleventh Ward, where, he thought, there would be more of a struggle. He thought that all through the election the Law-and-Order party would have to work hard, so as to show the Mayor what a strong power he had supporting him.

Mr. Woodman moved that when the club adjourn it does so to meet on Friday night for the making of speeches, a programme of which will be announced, and also on Saturday for business.

Mayor Bond addressed the meeting, hoping that they did not expect a speech. He had just attended an enthusiastic meeting in the Ninth Ward. Everything was working well, but there is lot of work yet. It is work and not speech-making that will win the election. He thought the time had not come when an Executive officer can pick out what laws he will, and will not, enforce. The people will make laws, their Executive officers will enforce them. He hoped they would see that reliable Aldermen were got into the City Council. With regard to economy the Mayor can do very little. He showed how next spring the Mayor, after the lapse of the Mayor's act, would have even less to do than now in modifying financial matters. He thought that as long as the present state of affairs continues, the city should not undertake to build the new Court-House, but if matters improved very greatly, then the business men should put their hands in their pockets and raise the money for a $3,000,000 Court-House. But they must take care and have a $3,000,000 Court-House, on which $3,000,000 would be spent. Still he thought the old Adams street building should do for three or four years yet, and the money would remain in the pockets of business men, where it would do more good. He referred to the large extent of Chicago and the immense concomitant expenses. He thought the extension of sewers and water-pipes should not be stopped. He referred to the proposed cleansing of the North Branch, which was a work which ought, he thought, to be carried on. In view of these facts and that the city had to pay as it went, the administration of city affairs must involve the outlay of large sums of money. He said the Fire Department would not be increased the ensuing year, nor would any new schools be built. He said the real question the election would solve was, whether the citizens of Chicago had the back-bone to enforce their laws. He believed they would do so, and we should have peace. No Executive officer can stand on any other basis than the enforcement of the laws of the city. He thanked the meeting for their having placed him at the head of the Law-and-Order ticket. He hoped when he left the mayoralty it would be said that the city had gone on in its noble career, and the people who elected him could feel they had made no mistake. The Mayor concluded his remarks amid loud applause.

Capt. Connett, of the Twelfth Ward, referred to a number of instances in which the Germans had proved law-breakers, and showed what a mistake the few Irishmen who had joined the Teutons had done.

Mr. Ferguson, candidate for Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, briefly addressed the meeting.

After a few more speeches by other gentlemen, all evincing an invincible determination to win the election, if work could accomplish it, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Friday evening.

FOURTH WARD.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the held last evening, at the southwest corner of Citizens' Union party of the Fourth Ward was Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Judge S. B. Gookins in the Chair. A large number of the Committee were present. The nomination of Jesse Spaulding for Alderman, which was made by a former meeting of citizens of the ward, was satisfied by the Committee, and the Secretary authorized to certify that nomination to the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union party, and direct his name to be put on the ticket. Mr. Spaulding, not having been present at the meeting which nominated him, was in attendance at this meeting, and accepted the nomination with a short speech, of which the most important part was that he would attend the Council meetings regularly and look after the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

It was voted to have a meeting of the citizens of the ward on Saturday evening next, and a committee was appointed to select a place and speakers.

Mr. Shepard was selected Secretary, Alderman Sidwell Treasurer, Murray Nelson and Col. D. A. Jones a Finance Committee.

After appointing a committee of three from each precinct of the ward to take general charge during election day at the polls, the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A caucus of the Law-and-Order people of the Thirteenth Ward was held last evening at Carpenter's store, No. 797 West Madison street. Out of 827 votes polled. J. L. Campbell received 389 and J. S. McFarland 389, the balance scattering.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

Every citizen who has not registered should do so to-day. The Hesingites and the Criminal Court Ring think they can carry the city by the North Side vote, which they calculate upon to save them. It is the duty of every decent citizen to turn out and do his duty to himself, to his children, and to the City of Chicago, so that they may not all be given over to lawlessness and bummerism. Let every man register to-day. The list of polling places can be found in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday.

STILL ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

Mr. S. S. Gardner, who was put on the Sample-Room ticket for the State Board of Equalization, has hauled off, like a sensible man. Coming events cast their shadows before, and the shadow of defeat is upon Hesing. Decent men don't care to go to ruin in the company of sample-room frequenters, and it is doubtful if they can get a man to fill the place vacated by the resignation of Mr. Comiskey.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Law-and-Order meetings will be held this evening as follows:

Third Ward—Union Hall, No. 619 State street.

Sixth Ward—No. 543 Archer avenue, Healy Hall. The Hon. L. L. Bond, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, M. M. Miller, and other speakers will be there.

Fifteenth Ward—In the hall near Fourth street, and also at No. 459 Milwaukee avenue. Col. Turner, Mr. W. K. Sullivan, and other speakers will be on hand to exhort the sudiences.

Mr. Jonathan Clark announces himself as a Law-and-Order candidate for Alderman of the Ninth Ward.

The first precinct of the Fourth Ward is at No. 856 State street, and not at 849, as heretofore published.

THE BAPTIST UNION.

A Stormy Session Produced by a Resolution Introduced by the Rev. Florence McCarthy, to Censure the Board of Directors.

The Chicago Baptist Union held its regular quarterly meeting yesterday evening, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Representatives of most of the churches were present, and a fair attendance of the general membership, Mr Rapp presiding, and Theo. J. Elmore Secretary.

The first matter brought up was the question of affording aid to the Morgan Park Church, which needs $4,000 to complete the work, and about $800 to pay their pastor. Beyond the pledging of $100 by the South Baptist Church of Bridgeport, no particular action was taken.

A communication was received from the Swedish Baptist Church asking for the indorsement by the Union of a subscription to raise $1,000, and the indorsement was given.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Union, in receiving Mr. W. T. Sheerer as a Director from the disaffected members of the Union Park Church, have offered an affront to that Church which calls for an apology.

In support of his resolution, Mr. McCarthy made a speech charging the Directors with "very, very, very wicked conduct," in assisting in the division of a church; whether they acted from a desire to be wicked or from an error of judgment, he could not say. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. McCarthy evinced considerable bitterness of feeling, and finally closed by saying that he did not care whether the resolution was adopted or not, but that his church would not feel the same toward the Union as heretofore, nor be willing to receive its advice if the resolution was voted down.

Dr. Thomas then presented a substitute for Mr. McCarthy's resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Union that the Board of Directors acted erroneously in recognizing Mr. Sheerer as a Director from a church not fully organized.

Mr. McCarthy refused to accept the substitute, and the vote was taken on his resolution. Its rejection was nearly unanimous, there being but one "aye," and Dr. Thomas' substitute was then adopted.

Mr. McCarthy returned to the charge upon the new Baptist interest formed out of his Church, by a resolution that the Union considered it inexpedient to locate any new church within one mile of his church.

The debate which followed was not calculated to give a good opinion of the state of harmony in the denomination, and though the speakers were all seemed anxious to conciliate Mr. McCarthy, the general expression of sentiment was opposed to his resolution.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, and Mr. McCarthy rising to speak, the Chair declared the motion undebatable. Mr. McCarthy's appeal from the decision of the Chair was not sustained, and the motion was laid on the table.

A prolonged discussion then took place upon the time and manner of holding another meeting to consider the business interests of the new churches, and to make such amendments to the Constitution of the Union as would allow it to be incorporated under the General Law. The hour being late, a motion to adjourn was carried, and the Directors will soon call another meeting for the above-mentioned object.

PERTEET.

The Wife-Murderer Sentenced to Be Hanged on the 12th of December.

The colored man Perteet who, it will be remembered, killed his wife by cutting her throat on the 16th of September, 1871, but who has ever since been awaiting the final action of the Supreme Court, has had his case finally disposed of, and the mental suspense he has suffered during the last two years bids fair to be terminated by a bodily suspense which need not be prolonged for a longer period of time than an hour at the utmost to place him beyond the worryings of writs of error and supersedeases. The prisoner was tried first of all in Chicago, and condemned to be hanged for the offense, which judgment was set aside in a writ of supersedeas from the Supreme Court. Then he was tried at Joliet, and again convicted of murder and sentenced to death, and again an application was made to the Supreme Court for a supersedeas, but this time without avail, as that Court has decided that Perteet be hanged on the 12th of December next. This will make the payment of the penalty come just two years and three months after the commission of the crime. The following dispatch settles the matter:

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Supreme Court met this afternoon at 3 o'clock, with a full Bench, Chief Justice Sidney Breese presiding. On taking the chair the Chief Justice said: "In the case of Andrew J. Perteet, the opinion of the Court was this morning filed. It therefore becomes the duty of this Court to designate a day on which the Sheriff of LaSalle County shall perform his duty in this case. The Court, therefore, designates Friday, the 12th day of December, 1873, as such."

THE INDIANS.

Indian Account of the Fight with Custer's Forces on the Yellowstone—Thieving Raids in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Col. D. S. Stanley, under date of "Fort Sully, Oct. 11," reports the following as the Indian account of the fight on the Yellowstone in August last. After the return of the expedition, Little White Swan, a Minneconjoun Chief, friendly to, and who has lived at the Cheyenne Agency for the last six years, called young Antoine Clement to a feast. The latter was in the fight at Big Horn, a scout on our side. White Swan told Clement that four young men who participated in the attack had been to see him, and said the Indians had lost four killed and twelve wounded in two engagements; also thirty-five ponies, either killed or died. Since that one of the wounded had died, and that others would probably die. The leaders in the attack were Red Ears, son of a Brule, and Bull Without Hair, a Minneconjoun. Red Ears draws rations at the Cheyenne Agency. The Indians engaged were 800 or 900 strong, with a very few Uncapapas. Long Dog, an Uncapapa, went to see Sitting Bull, who refused to join the war-party, saying that his promise to Pere the Smet was "medicine," and he would not fight unless attacked. After Col. Custer's movement had drawn them across the Yellowstone to the south side, they found no buffalo, and, as the antelope have nearly all died this summer over an immense extent of country, the hostile camp was compelled by starvation to go to White Clay. Spotted Tail's Agency, for rations, where they are now. The Indians said they had sent runners after the Ogallallas, but found the latter way after the Pawnees. Col. Stanley, in conclusion, says: "I give this Indian story for what it is worth. My experience is that the Sioux generally give a pretty correct account of their losses. They may, however, conceal them. Very high prices are being paid for mules at the Indian agencies, as they can get all the Winchester rifles and ammunition they desire at that place." Col. Stanley also reports, under date of "Grand River Station, Oct. 7," that a small party of Indians, apparently from the hostile camp on the Yellowstone, attacked the herders on the day previous, and attempted to drive off a herd. There was considerable firing between the parties, but no one was hurt, and nothing taken. The party making the dash divided into one of four and one of six Indians, with a larger force at some distance partially concealed. Col. Stanley also reports that the Jans Arcs and Unopapas engaged in the Yellowstone fight had watched for over fourteen days for an opportunity to attack the Yellowstone expedition.

Lieut.-Col. Gerrit, of the Ninth Cavalry, reports from Fort Concho, Texas, that Indians have made their appearance in the counties of Brown, Coleman, and Runnels, and had been stealing stock.

Lieut. Lebo, of the Tenth Cavalry, while on his way from Fort Concho to Fort Richardson, recaptured from the Indians a herd of fourteen stolen horses, but the Indians, five in number, who were driving them, succeeded in making their escape. He says the Indians now infesting that country are probably from the Fort Stanton reservation and other portions of New Mexico, following the buffaloes as they come south.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

There has been no special activity in any department of the dry goods market since our last weekly review, the demand still being wholly consumptive, and confined to such articles and in such amounts as may be required to satisfy immediate and actual necessities. The effect upon values of the prolonged season of quiet is, of course, watching, but the fact that most lines of domestic fabrics are sold well up to productive tends to strengthen the views of holders, and thus far there has been no very pronounced depreciation in any article in the list. So far as stocks in this market are concerned, they are in good shape, both as regards size and general attractiveness, and our merchants are in a position to promptly fill all orders that are likely to be made upon them. The collections from interior merchants are said to be improving, but it must be confessed that, with a few exceptions, they are still a little tardy. In the market for carpetings there are no new developments. A steadily fair business is doing at unchanged and nominally firm prices. Stocks are full, and are more than usually attractive, many new and pleasing designs being shown.

The New York *Bulletin*, in its report of Saturday's market says: "The trade movement upon imported fabrics was very slow to-day with importers and jobbers alike, and the current distribution is limited in the extreme from private hands. The dry goods imports at this port for the week amount to $1,584,413, against $2,984,027 for the corresponding week of last year. The auction rooms will offer unusually attractive lines of both foreign and domestic goods next week."

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	15 c	Nashville, 30 in	10½ c
Atlantic B, 4-4	13½	Great Falls E, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	11½	Cabot A, 4-4	12
Atlantic F, 4-4	10½	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Agawam F, 4-4	10
Stark A, 4-4	13½	Shawmut, L L	10½
Gardner A, 4-4	13½	Swift River	9½
Michigan A, 4-4	12	Hoosier, 4-4	9½
Nashville, 30 in	12½	Utica C	8½
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	13½ c
Nashua B, 36-in	12½	Continental C	13
Nashua O, 30-in	12	Lawrence D	13
Pepperell B, 40-in	13	Newmarket A	11
Pepperell B, 36-in	12	Massachusetts D	12
Pepperell O, 30-in	11	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10	Portsmouth P	10
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13 c	Garner Fancy	10½ c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9½
Cocheco Fancy	11	Mourning	10½ @11
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	10 @10½
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	11½
American Fancy	11	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11	Manchester	11
Gloucester	11	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag sateens	14½ c	Rockport	12½ c
Pequot sateens	13½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	12
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7½	Slater's Paper	9
Washington	7½	Manville Paper	9
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	20 c	Blackstone, AA	14 c
Lyman do	21	Cabot	12½
New York Mills	19	Dwight Star	15½
Wamsutta	19	Western Product	14½
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langden, GB	17	Gold Medal	19½
Fruit of the Loom	18½	Social, L	11½
Lonsdale	16	Green, H	9½
Androscoggin, L	16	Green, G	10½
Hill	15½	TICKS.	
Auburn, A	15	Methuen, AA	22½ c
Minnehaha, 4-4	32½ c	Willow Brook, No. 1	22½
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Portland, AAA	20
Amoskeag, ACA	29	York, 32-inch	26
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 30-inch	24½
Amoskeag, B	20	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, C	18	Swift River	13½
Amoskeag, D	16	DENIMS.	
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	23 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17½
Otis, AXA	23	Haymaker	14½
Otis, BB	21	Boston	12½
Otis, CC	17½	STRIPES.	
Minnehaha, 6-3	23½ c	Whittenton, A	16 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, C	12½
Amoskeag, 9-3	16	American, 6-3	18½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 8-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37 c	Peerless	37½ c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	35
Reaper City	34		
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	72 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C. & L.	70	Green & Daniels'	45
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$ 1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.45	Roxbury	1.32½
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	.65@.75
Belgrade	.82½	Union	.50@.60
Hemp.			
Common plain	23½@27	Filled and ex. pl'n	.34
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	.85 c	China matting 4-4	.30 c
American common	.55	China matting 6-4	.35
American best	.75	China matting 8-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 8-4	.40		
TWINE.			

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 6 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath for the past week and since Jan. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period last year, ending Oct. 25:

RECEIPTS.	For week.	Since Jan.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	29,304	989,657	1,065,751
Shingles, m	17,892	449,788	475,871
Lath, m	1,818	76,614	103,579
SHIPMENTS.	For week.	Since Jan.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	14,677	480,092	548,534
Shingles, m	12,360	352,733	379,231
Lath, m	1,909	49,509	42,300

Since our last weekly review there has been no decided change in the situation at the wholesale market. The offerings have been fair most of the time, and since Monday liberal. Lumber has moved rather more freely than last week, though at the same time sales have dragged slowly, and prices have favored buyers. The demand has been about evenly distributed between the local and country trades. Piece stuff has sold lower, 3.00 being the price for Ludington and Manistee cargoes. Common inch boards have been in good request, and sold readily at $9.00, while coarse cargoes and choice grades rather; 25 cents higher and at irregular prices. Shingles were tolerably steady at $2.12½ afloat. Lath are in excellent demand, and being scarce, are very firm at $2.00. To-day the market was moderately active at previous prices. Several cargoes were left over. Following are the quotations: Mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.00; good to mixed do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $2.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.62½@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was moderately active, orders from the interior being quite numerous. Shingles and lath especially are meeting with a good demand, and common lumber also. Prices are without material change. Hardwood is quiet and easy. We quote:

Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$50.00	@55.00
Third clear, 1 inch	41.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	36.00	@40.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	32.00	@35.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@16.00
Common boards	13.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@30.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@26.00
Lath	2.00	@ 2.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	2.25	@ 2.50
A or Star	1.50	@ 2.00
Shingles on truck	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed	2.25	@ 2.37½
Extra	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when unscattered, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@ Ash—Clear, $20.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $20.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@16.00.

Hickory—Clear, $38.00@50.00; common, $20.00@ $5.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $20.00@ $0.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@ $25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00 @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory, axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Hardwood cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 20@40c; do counters, 30c; rosewood, 50@55c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 26s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 9d@12s 9d; club, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 75s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d. Receipts of wheat for last three days, 27,000 qrs; 26,000 qrs American. Corn, 6,000 qrs; 1,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—2:30 P. m.—Wheat—Winter, 12s; white, 12s 7d@12s 10d; club, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 31s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Heavy; middling upland, 9c; Orleans, 9¼c; sales 8,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average quality, 12s 7d@12s 10d; club, 12s@12s 3d; red winter, 11s 10d@12s. Flour, 26s@28s. Corn, 31s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 62s. Cumberland, 32s. Short ribs, 41s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 27,000 qrs, of which 26,000 qrs were American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 8,000 qrs; American, 7,000 qrs.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 28.—Yarns and fabrics dull and tending downward.

LONDON, Oct. 28—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾ @92¾; for account, 92¾@92¾. United States Bonds —5-20s of '62, 93¾; do of '67, 96¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 91. Erie, 20¾. Rate of discount in the open market for three months bills, 6¾, or ¼ below the bank rate.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Rentes, 57f 22½c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day including 103 cars reported to arrive, 2,007 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,662 head, or 262 cars, against 306 cars for the same time last week. The market is lifeless, owners asking strong last week's prices, and buyers holding off for a decline. There is not sufficient trade to establish quotable prices. Sales were made to the local trade of 50 head Ohio steers, averaging 1,575@1,625 at $4.00@$5.00; 29 head Michigan steers, averaging 1,175@1,300 at $4.50@ 4.95; 36 head Canada steers, averaging 908, at $3.25; 67 Indiana steers, averaging 1,092, at $4.00; 17 Illinois steers, averaging 1,420, at $5.00; 19 Illinois cows, averaging 990, at $3.00.

The freight rate to New York has been reduced to 90c per cwt, and to Albany 25 per cent.

SHEEP—Receipts

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

New York exchange continues very scarce in this market, and commands a premium of 50 cents per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the same time the extreme dullness of business of all kinds is the subject of general remark. The small volume of the bank clearings at present is an instance of the low state of trade, the average daily clearings now being only about $2,500,000, instead of $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, as usual at this season of the year.

The supply of money offered in the open market seems to be a little larger than it was a week ago; but the rates demanded for it are full as high as they were then.

To say that Eastern exchange is at a premium, and that business is dull at this season of the year, when the reverse ought to be the case, is only another way of saying that Western products are not being marketed as rapidly as they ought under a legitimate condition of commerce. As remarked yesterday, there has been an over-production of commodities, particularly of manufactured articles. The protective tariff of the United States has stimulated the production of manufactured articles and stimulated the invention of labor-saving machines until the supply of manufactured articles pressing on the market is greater than the consumptive demand. Manufacturers, therefore, find it necessary to either sheapen their products so as to reach a larger class of consumers, or else to diminish the supply in order to keep up the prices. In either case it would, of course, diminish the ability of the manufacturing classes to buy the products of the farm, and this again would have a further tendency to diminish the demand for manufactured goods. The effect of this oversupply of commodities must necessarily be to cause a reduction in the prices of nearly all kinds of goods. There is reason to think that for many articles, this decline of prices will be comparatively permanent. The spirit of the nineteenth century is industrial, and, if the prices of commodities are not cheapened, it must be acknowledged that the efforts of genius in the direction of labor-saving inventions have, to a great extent, been in vain.

The argument that would probably be urged against this permanent decline of prices of commodities would probably be, that the increase of money in the commercial world of late years had been proportionate to the increase of commodities, and that, therefore, the same amount of commodities ought to command the same amount of money. But the answer to this would be that if commodities had been produced in excess of the consumptive demand, the excess would not sell except at a reduced price. Money, which is value itself, can be hoarded, and yet always be worth the same, while commodities, which only become valuable when in demand for consumption, are perishable, and cannot, as a rule, be hoarded without loss; hence the present general desire to convert commodities into money is met by the general tendency to hoard money.

In the Administration

PREPARING TO RESUME

specie payments? If not, what does the present pressure to coin such a large amount of gold mean? In the present monetary condition of this country, gold is only a commodity, and as such it is just as good a commodity in the shape of British coin as in the form of American eagles, and, unless the Government is really preparing to resume specie payments in gold within a few months, the work now being done to convert British gold into American gold is worse than useless. The Mint at Philadelphia, we are told, is now coining gold at the rate of $10,000,000 per month. The great bulk of the new gold coin thus made is retained in the Mint, as the Government declines to pay out this new coin to those who bring foreign coins or bullion there for coinage, issues its coin certificates for the amount.

The Treasury is undoubtedly accumulating

A GREAT FUND OF SPECIE.

On the 1st of October, the amount of coin in the Treasury was over $90,000,000. It will be remembered that the Treasury has sold no gold for the last six weeks, and that by means of the receipts of foreign gold at the Mint for coinage, and by the accumulation from customs, the amount of gold coin now in possession of the Treasury must be

NEARLY $100,000,000,

and, at the present rate of accumulation, the amount would probably reach $150,000,000 by the close of the year. If the Government does not resume specie payments within the next four or five months, there is no excuse for this enormous accumulation of gold, nor for the expense of converting so vast an amount of foreign coin into American gold.

There is now a great demand throughout the country for silver coin for use in circulation. The Treasury Department is in receipt of a perfect flood of applications for silver, and the demand for coin has temporarily made a premium on silver coin over silver bullion. The expectation, however, now seems to be that silver coin will soon come largely into use, notwithstanding Secretary Richardson's discouraging remarks in regard to the small supply of silver coin. We have been shown to-day (Oct. 28) a dispatch from a prominent bank in New York quoting silver half-dollars at 93 in gold for immediate delivery, and at 91 in gold for delivery next week. The great difference of 2 per cent shows that people are looking forward to a large increased supply of silver coin soon.

The coinage laws of the United States require that the National Mint shall coin any silver bullion presented at the Mint into fractional silver coins, free of charge. It is well known that there is an enormous supply of silver bullion in this country. The silver reduction works of Chicago alone are producing as much silver bullion as Secretary Richardson proposes to pay out at the National Treasury. Now, in view of the facts that there is an abundant supply of silver bullion, that there is a great popular demand for silver coin, and that it is the duty of the Mint to coin this silver free of charge, why is it that the coinage of silver is not going on, and that the whole force of the Mint is directed to the coinage of gold? If the Administration does not intend to resume specie payments in gold within a few months, there is no excuse for the neglect to meet the urgent demand for coining silver bullion into half dollars, quarters, and dimes. With gold at 106¾, greenbacks are worth 93¾ in gold, and, as mentioned above, the price of silver half dollars in New York for delivery next week is at the rate of 91 in gold on the dollar. Greenbacks are, therefore, worth more than silver, and the latter will soon circulate largely if the Mint will only coin the silver bullion that is in the country.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113¾	115
U. S. 5-20s of '62	107	107¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	103¼	103¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	108	108¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	111	111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	113	113¼
10-40s, ex. int.	106¾	107
U. S. 5s (new issue)	103¾	103¾
U. S. currency 6s	108¾	109¼@110
Gold 6s (eligible for bonding)	107¾	108¼
Gold coupons	101¾	102¾
Gold sovereigns		103¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		106¾@106¾
Chicago City 7s	99 and int.	
Cook County 7s	99 and int.	

LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Money ranged at 1-32@1-16 until just before the final close, when it was offered in small amounts at lower rates. The banks gained over $1,600,000 in legal tenders to-day, and the supply of National Bank notes is increasing.

Sterling was weak for sixty days at 8¼@8½, and firm for sight at 9.

Gold was steady and closed at 108¼. Carrying rates were 7 and 1-32, closing at 6; and flat for borrowing.

Clearings, $41,736,000.

The customs receipts were $222,000. The Treasury disbursements were $711,000. The Assay office received to-day $96,000 sterling coin for recoinage, making a total to date since the 1st inst. of $1,645,000.

The inauguration of silver payments at the Sub-Treasury to-day resulted in the payment of $250 to 250 of the depositors.

Governments weak and lower. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks were firmer, and advanced 1¼@3¼ above last night's closing prices. The most marked improvement was in Western Union, which opened at 85 and sold up to 84½. The general list closed a fraction below the highest point of the day. Lake Shore sold at 93¾@96¼; New York Central at 89¾@97, with the heaviest transactions in those shares.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Coupons, '81	113
Coupons, '65	113¾
Coupons, '65	108
Coupons, '67	113¾
Coupons, '68	113¾
10-40s	106¾
Currency 6s	109½
New 5s	103¾

STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, 6s	57½
Tennessee, old	57½
Virginia, 6s	57½
Missouri, 6s	92
North Carolina, old	18
North Carolina, new	13

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Oct. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Illinois st, n s corner of Pine st, e f, 50x80 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $4,000.

Rebecca st, w of and near Morgan st, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,008.

West Huron st, 144½ ft w of Robey st, n f, 48x121½ ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $2,000.

Steele st, w of and near Western av, s f, 111½x109 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $5,000.

Deerpath av, n e corner of Hirsch st, w f, 26x126 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $550.

Miller st, 216 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 24x108 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $3,250.

Catherine st, 375 ft e of Jefferson st, n f, 24x73 ft; dated Oct. 28; consideration, $500.

West Indiana st, 167 2-10 ft w of Robey st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,700.

Stone st, n s cor Scott st, w f, 40x114 ft, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $1,400.

Prairie av, 42 ft n of Thirty-first st, s f, 42x180 1-10 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $5,000.

North State st, 206½ ft s of Schiller st, e f, 37x192½ ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $5,000.

North Halsted st, 50 ft n of Gardner st, w f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 7 and 8 (with no block), in Thompson's sw ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 1, 39, 13, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $900.

Lot 12, in Block 15, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $725.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4, in Block 21, Ravenswood, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 5 in same block, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 37, in Dunaway's Block 1, of Pryor's n s ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 28; consideration, $600.

S ½ of Lot 11, in Block 3, of Ainsworth's Lots 17 to 21, in Sec 18, 38, 14, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,750.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 11 and 12, in Block 4, in Clyde, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $1,200.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,881	9,620	4,286	4,787
Wheat, bu	147,059	125,116	134,966	93,257
Corn, bu	170,020	77,825	26,853	231,160
Oats, bu	97,910	27,390	36,499	81,352
Rye, bu	7,880	5,647	733	307
Barley, bu	22,000	41,000	2,500	3,470
Grass seed, lbs	41,115	45,660	190,000	94,090
Flax seed, lbs	181,940	20,072	21,000	172,200
Broom-corn, lbs	62,900	92,200	20,000	
Cured meats, lbs	60,160	47,750	321,000	284,500
Beef, brls	280		220	382
Pork, brls	42	7	912	252
Lard, lbs	12,970	43,846	420,545	73,500
Tallow, lbs	10,000	4,000		40,000
Butter, lbs	18,130	72,100	62,750	46,845
Dressed hogs, No	9	15		
Live hogs, No	13,629	3,406	4,581	3,422
Cattle, No	1,907	1,558	178	320
Sheep, No	841	889		580
Hides, lbs	92,350	88,900	94,422	72,786
Highwines, brls	334	263	178	580
Wool, lbs	182,685	89,800		22,827
Potatoes, bu	5,950	15,822	1,448	1,763
Lumber, m feet	13,713	10,199	1,782	1,626
Shingles, m	3,216	5,867	3,192	2,559
Lath, m	805	971	366	215
Salt, brls	5,001	7,416	1,946	988

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,829 bu wheat; 2,642 bu corn; 1,132 bu oats; 2,308 bu rye; 3,381 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 339 cars wheat; 235 cars corn, 29,900 bu No. 2 do by canal; 62 cars oats, 7,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 9 cars rye; 54 cars barley. Total (698 cars), 306,000 bu.

The following is believed to be a correct statement of the corn lying at different points in this State, all of which is expected to come in by canal this season: Morris, 8 boats; Seneca, 8 do; Marseilles, 6 do; Ottawa, 8 do; Utica, 4 do; LaSalle, 4 do; Peru, 4 do. Total, 42 boats, or about 250,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were quite weak to-day, and most of them were dull. The weather, bitterly cold and decidedly stormy, may have something to do in producing this result, as it threatened to put an end to the season of navigation much sooner than usual, and caused a further advance in lake freights. But the real cause was the recent panic and its results, the effects of which are only just beginning to be felt in this city. On the first weakening in prices the money of the country was attracted hither to pay for our produce, which was then offered at figures too low to be permanent. But prices have since recovered, under the increased demand, and there is now no inducement to take hold that existed then. Add to this the fact that the East is much the poorer for the panic, many branches of industry have been paralyzed, and others seriously deranged, which involves a diminished demand for consumption for many articles that are usually called necessaries, as well as the luxuries, of life. This ground-idea has flowed slowly but surely, and appears to have reached us at last. We have now to share the demand for wheat with Milwaukee; for provisions, with that city, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and for mercantile goods with the last-named city; whereas all three were practically closed to trade during the month that succeeded the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., which is another reason for decreased activity. It now looks as if we are to have a long, dragging winter, in which we must come down to the hard-pan, wherever that may be; though there can scarcely be much distress in commercial circles. Our breadstuffs and provisions are staple articles, and will always attract capital to carry them, when the owners of that capital are satisfied that it is safe to take hold; but they are not satisfied of this as yet. They see that prudence has not declined in proportion to the other things in which money used to be invested, and look for a further depression. It may be that they are mistaken in the expectation. There certainly is not the same reason for a drop in food as in any other of the necessaries of life, which are consistent in large part of water. But capital must be satisfied, either that produce has declined far enough, or that it will not go down further, before the money will roll into it again as of old. Whichever of these two conclusions be arrived at, the result will be the same. Till then, we cannot expect animation.

There was a very quiet feeling in the dry-goods market to-day. The unfavorable weather caused a diminished demand from local retailers, and, with only a moderate inquiry from country dealers, a comparatively small amount of sales was accomplished. In prices there were few changes, a reduction in one or two brands of print cloths, and a fraction in the loss in popular brands of bleached and brown cottons being alone noted. Groceries met with a light demand at nominally unchangd but generally easy prices, coffees alone being firmly held. Sugars, syrups, and molasses were unsettled and weak, and the feeling in rice, spices, and some other lines was also in buyers' favor. Values were without quotable change, however. The butter market was firm, notwithstanding the absence of anything more than a moderate demand, the continued light receipts serving to sustain prices. Sales of choice were readily effected at 25@30c, while common to fair grades sold at 15@20c. Cheese seem to be working a little easier. The financial troubles, together with the prevalence of the yellow fever, having to a large extent cut off the Southern demand. Ohio factory-men are looking Westward for an outlet for their cheese, and round lots are now offering at fully a ½c reduction from the prices current a week or ten days ago. Jobbers' figures remain unchanged. Coal is dull, and such descriptions are quotably lower. Hides were neglected and a good ½c lower, buyers refusing to pay over 8¼c for heavy and 9¼c for light cured. Other descriptions were "off" in the same proportion. The hay, lastbar, pig iron, and paint markets are dull, with prices favoring buyers. Though quotations remain unchanged, Oils were yesterday in a fair extent at unchanged, and generally steady, prices. Tobacco and wood were quiet and steady.

Lumber was moderately active, the bulk of the trade being on interior account. There was no particular change in prices at either the yards or docks. Building materials remain quiet; also cooperage and naval stores. There were no new features in the markets for iron, nails, and metals. A light order demand for the goods named was reported, and, altogether, business is as good as could be expected. Prices are unchanged. Hops, wool, and broom corn were quiet and unaltered as far as prices are concerned. Timothy and flax seeds were a trifle more active than yesterday, at about the same range of prices. There was no special change in green fruits. Apples continue to meet with an active demand and rule firm. Peachblow potatoes were also firm and sold readily. The supply of poultry and game was fair, and there was a good demand for the latter and a moderate local trade in chickens. Eggs were scarce and higher.

Highwines were more active, but again ½c lower, being further depressed by the unfavorable news from New York, where 91c was the best reported bid, with holders willing to take 92c. There is not much here in the shape of stock, but the continued decline East brought out the most of what has hitherto been held for a rise, and one or two orders were filled at the reduction. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 89c per gallon, at which price the market closed tame.

Lake freights were more active, and about 1c higher, the reduction in the amount of available freight room offering, inabling carriers to stand more firmly, while the bad weather acted as a spur to shippers to take hold. Rates to Buffalo were 9c on wheat and 8c on corn, by steam; and 8 and 7@7½c by sail. Barley to do was taken at 8c. A total of 16 charters was reported, which will carry out 130,000 bu wheat, 90,000 bu corn, and 70,000 bu barley.

Provisions were more active, but weak and active in consequence of weakness. Hogs were no lower; but they are coming in at a rate which indmces some parties to think that they must yet decline, and they offered their property more freely in consequence. Mess pork was easier on cash lots, and 15@20c lower on the more depressed options. Lard fell off ½@ per lb, and meats were easier, but with not much change in quotations, except for December delivery. There was a little more inquiry all round, but the bulk of the orders now here seem be limited to lower figures than are yet current, the general impression among buyers being that there will be a very stringent money market this winter, which must bring things down to minimum prices. It is this feeling that has kept back orders thus far. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $12.50@12.75; new do, $11.87½@12.00; do seller November, $11.75@11.87½; do seller December, $11.87½@12.00; do seller January, $11.00@11.12½; seller February, $10.30@10.35; prime mess pork, $10.75@11.00; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller October, 7½c for old, and 7@7½c for new; do, seller November 6¾@7c; do, seller December, 7c; do, seller January, 7½c; do, seller February, 7¾c. Green hams at 6¾@7¾c; do seller December, 7@7½c; sweet pickled hams, 8½@10c. Green shoulders at 3½@3¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 5½@5¾c; do short clear, 5¾@6c. Dry salted shoulders, 4¼@4½c; do short ribs, 6@6½c; do short clear, 6½@6¾c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 5c; do short ribs or Chesterfields, 6@6½c; do short ribs or long clear, 6@6¼c; do short clear, 6¼@6¾c; do long cut hams, 7¾@8c. Meats, seller January about ½c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6¼c for shoulders; 7¾c for clear ribs; 7¾c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@9.50; beef hams, $18.00@18.50. Tierces of lard were quoted $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 8½@8¾c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 500 brls do seller January at $12.12½; 500 brls do at $12.10; 100 brls do at $12.00; 500 brls do seller February at $12.50; 500 brls do at $12.35; 10 brls clear pork at $14.25; 50 tcs new lard at 7¾c; 200 tcs do (loose) at 7½c; 3,250 lbs do seller December at 7c; 250 boxes shoulders seller November, 500 boxes do seller December, and 200 boxes do seller January, at 4c; 50 boxes long clear at 6¾c; 60,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7¾c; 1,000 pcs do (15 lbs) seller November at 7¾c; 5,000 pcs do (15 lbs) seller last half November at 7c; 2,000 pcs do (15 lbs) seller December at 7½c; 45 tcs sweet pickled hams on private terms; 100 tcs do (15 lbs) sweet pickled hams at 14c packed; 250 brls packers' tallow at 8¾c.

Flour was rather more active and easier, in sympathy with wheat, some holders conceding 12½c per brl from previous asking rates. There was not much demand for shipment, the bulk of the purchases seeming to be made by local operators for bakeries and stores, the latter taking in winter's little more freely than heretofore. Buckwheat flour was firm at $9.50 for good brands and bran was steady. Sales were reported of 150 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 625 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.25; 250 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 50 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.40; 100 brls do at $4.75; 725 brls do on private terms; 83 brls superfine at $4.25; 50 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $9.50. Total, 2,642. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00 at mill, and 10 tons on through cars at $10.50. The following were nominally the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	7.25@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.25@ 5.00
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.00@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.00@ 7.00
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Bran	10.00@10.50

Wheat was dull and weak, declining 2c per bu on options for delivery after this month, and nearly 3c on cash lots, which were not wanted, there being very few shipping orders on the market. Liverpool advices reported firmer, and New York was naively quoted as "held higher, but lower to sell," none of which helped the feeling here. The bad weather incited vesselowners to insist on a further advance in lake freights, which was conceded on room for wheat already held here for shipment, but shippers did not feel inclined to take hold much more. Here

RAILROAD NEWS.

Wildest Currency in the Lake-Superior Region--The Abolition of the Pass System.

The Lake Superior mineral region has long been embarrassed by a flood of wild-cat currency. The excuse for setting it afloat was, the remoteness of the district from banking facilities and the risk of conveying United States currency through a wild country. Every Mining Company issued its own money, which soon became current throughout the Peninsula. The strongest Companies established general stores near the mines, and furnaces, at which their own issue was accepted at par. Beyond the Peninsula, however, it was of little or no account; and, so frequent were the annoyances imposed upon outsiders, that its abolition was contemplated this fall. This intention originated last spring, when there seemed every reason to predict the most prosperous iron business ever known in that locality. Contracts for the season were made at rates which, before summer was half gone, it was apparent would bankrupt the manufacturers. The mine-owners held on to their contracts, and the result is a complete fizzle of the iron-ore business at a period when it should be at its greatest height. Several mines have already shut down for the winter; and, indeed, all the soft ore mines have been practically closed for some time, there being no demand except for the hard ores. This heavy cloud upon the prospects of the region has dissipated the hope of abandoning the "wild-cat" money; and, now, as if to increase the difficulties, the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad Company each of whose leading Directors is rich as Crœsus, have issued railroad notes, and propose to make them current. These bills, which are greenbacks of various denominations, are redeemable at the office of the Company in Wall street, New York.

The opinion entertained among men prominent in Wall street, is that all the railroads will have to come to the "wild cat" issue before spring. Securities having fallen so low and the negotiation of additional bonds being out of the question, nearly all the currency received will be required to meet the interest on bonds and pressing notes. Ten or fifteen per cent reduction in wages, together with "wild-cat" pay, is not a very cheerful winter look-out for dependents upon corporations.

THE PASS QUESTION.

So much has been said and written about the abolition of passes, and so many suspicions exist as to the good faith of the Companies who signed the agreement, that it would be hard to convince the public of the success of the reform. Still, although it may not have accomplished all that was promised, it has already greatly benefited the Companies, and we cannot learn of any disposition to abandon the position taken. It was customary for the Companies to prepare their annual passes for the ensuing year in November; and in the case of some Legislatures, the members were immediately supplied, the passes being indorsed, "good for the balance of the current year." No steps in that direction have this year been taken, nor could any more be made without a gross violation of the terms of the joint agreement. So admirably has the arrangement worked, that, with the single exception of stock-passes, no occasion for conferences has been given. It was thought the Companies would watch each other closely, and the discovery of the first violation prove the signal arouse for a general abandonment. No complaints, however, have been preferred; and the Grangers who so fiercely assailed the pass system after it was corrected may rest assured that a thorough reform has been inaugurated. Yet, let it be cherished for future Farmers' Conventions to pass upon, that, when servaling the "honest yeomanry," in the exercise of their inalienable right, recently applied to certain railroad officers for season passes on account of their connection with the State Grange, the "corrupt, bloated" officials actually had the temerity to quote the new regulations, decline the trifling request, and extort from the "hard-fisted" Patrons of Husbandry the same fare that other people pay.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

L. Riggs, of Baltimore, is at the Pacific.

F. E. Myers, of Pittsburgh, is at the Pacific.

Ralph Emerson, of Rockford, is at the Pacific.

H. C. Nutt, of Council Bluffs, is at the Pacific.

Thomas Barker, of England, is at the Sherman.

Gen. J. Buffum, of New York, is at the Sherman.

J. W. Helmer, of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

J. H. Johnstone, of Detroit, is at the Commercial.

O. B. Green, of Liverpool, England, is at the Sherman.

Judge J. C. Hopkins, of Madison, Wis., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Thomas Ogden, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

J. Latchell Hopkins, of Birmingham, England, is at the Sherman.

Col. J. H. Wilson, a prominent citizen of Washington, D. C., is at the Commercial.

Mr. F. H. Bailey, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, has gone to make a short visit to his parents in Hopkinton, Vt.

Mrs. Leonowens, the author of "The English Governess at the Siamese Court," and "The Romance of the Harem," will lecture here this season on scenes and incidents of her life in Siam.

Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Church, who is on his way East from California, will arrive here Saturday, and is expected to preach in Trinity Church on Sunday morning, and the Wabash Avenue Church Sunday evening.

John W. Brooks, Esq., of Boston, a prominent managing Director in all the Joy roads, is at the Sherman House. The object of his visit is the inspection of the various railroad interests with which he is connected.

H. M., Kingsley, so well known in this city in other years in connection with the Opera-House restaurant, has accepted the position of Manager of "Browns'," and will conduct it as well as it has been carried on since it began, and as well as he has done the other establishments of which he has had the control. In these able hands, "Browns'" will continue to be the crack restaurant of the city.

IN GENERAL.

Herstadt is furnishing a studio for the winter at Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y.

Some ten of the Iowa counties have this year elected women to be School Superintendents.

The Rev. Miss Chapin, of Iowa City, pastor of the Universalist Church there, has accepted a tutorship in an Eastern college, with a salary of $2,000.

George W. Smith, formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas, was a few days ago one of the victims of yellow fever at Columbus, in that State.

Major Pauline Cushman, the Scout of the Cumberland, has been treating a tongney storekeeper of California to a horsewhipping, for scandalous talk concerning her character.

The Count de Chambord, says the *Courier de Paris*, has given orders for the purchase of horses and carriages wherewith to celebrate his early entrance into Paris as King of France.

The *Deutsche Nachrichten* says: "The betrothal of the Duke of Hamilton to the Lady Mary Montague, daughter of the Duke of Manchester, was celebrated at the Court of Baden on Oct. 9."

Jacob G. Vale, for Governor, has 70 majority in his own First Congressional District of Iowa, which gave McCrary 1,183 last year, and it is reported Mr. Vale will be a candidate for Congress at the next election.

Mayor Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, will probably be elected to Congress, next week, without opposition, no other candidate being found to run against him since Col. Charles G. Greene, of the Boston *Post*, declined.

Col. Hiram H. Barber, one of the pioneers of Missouri, died Oct. 24, at his residence in Jefferson City, in the 78th year of his age. He was the only surviving member of the first Constitutional Convention of the State.

Gov. Dix's proclamation: "I recommend to the people of this State the observance of the 7th day of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, in reverend acknowledgment of His unnumbered bounties."

The Hon. Artemus Hale, of Bridgewater, who is now 93 years old, is the oldest surviving ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts. He is as hale and hearty as most men of 70 winters. A sister, aged 96 years, and who reads without spectacles, resides with him.

Private letters from ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, dated Paris, Oct. 9, state that the Governor was then in good health, and expecting to start in November on a tour to Alexandria, Cairo, Thebes, etc., and afterwards to Jerusalem, Damascus, and other places in the Holy Land.

At Ovid, N. Y., last week, were married Judge James DeMott (88) and Rachel Covert (77), widow of Dr. Covert. This, says the Ovid *Independent*, is Judge DeMott's third wife, while he is the fifth husband of the lady to whom he is now united, she being the mother of two children, seven grand-children, and five great grandchildren.

R. B. Rhett, Jr., has resigned the editorship of the New Orleans *Picayune*, in accordance with a request made by the Board of Managers. Since the duel with Judge Cobley, whose tragic results created so profound a sensation a few months ago, it has been evident that Mr. Rhett would be forced to retire. Public sentiment no longer sanctions dueling.--*Memphis Avalanche.*

J. N. Pierce, Jr., late Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, at Lowell, Mass., who, it is charged, has been fifteen years embezzling $80,000 to $100,000, it is alleged also stole his own bond, so that the bank officers are ignorant of the names of those who are his sureties, and cannot bring suit against them. Pierce, Jr., owned a handsome villa at Martha's Vineyard, and fought the tiger.

A DANGEROUS RIDE.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 27, 1873.

On the evening of Oct. 21, Nate Saunders started in an open pound-net boat to go from shore to his fishing-schooner in Big Bay de Noc. The distance was about 150 yards. As it was late, it is supposed the crew were all asleep, as no one came to his assistance when he hailed, and, as he could not get hold of anything on the vessel, his boat drifted before the wind. It was blowing fresh at the time. He then tried to make St. Martin's Island; but, when he was within about 3 miles of it, the wind shifted, and he drifted across Lake Michigan to a point north of Point Betsy. Being an excellent boatman, he got through safely by rigging a drag composed of the bulkhead stretchers of the boat, so as to keep her before the wind. By that means she steered herself, and he could keep the boat clear of water by continual bailing with a pail, of which he was lucky enough to have two. He was forty hours making the trip. The last 10 miles he had to scull to get to shore, the sea having gone down some. The distance drifted is about 90 miles. He had no provisions of any kind. Mr. Saunders arrived here yesterday by way of Grand Haven and Milwaukee, on his way home. VERITAS.

—The Lebanon (Ky.) *Standard*, of Wednesday, has this paragraph: "One day, not long ago, Anthony McElroy, Esq., of Washington County, 76 years of age, feeling in a good humor and disposed to play the agreeable, made each of his ten children a present of $20,000 in cash or its equivalent. His generosity did not leave him an object of charity himself by any means. He has plenty to live on yet."

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A HANDSOME WALNUT AND TERRY PARLOR suit of 7 pieces for sale; price $60, cost $130. A $70 sewing-machine for $35; mirrors, bedsteads, marble-top bureau, etc., very cheap. No. 642 Michigan-av.

ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD SECOND-HAND range or large cook-stove can find sale by addressing C 15, Tribune office.

ELEGANT BOOK-CASE, SIDE-BOARD, DRESSing-case and bedstead, bureaus, Brussels and tapestry carpets, engravings, French clock, ornaments, mantelpieces, mattresses, springs, bedding, crockery, pitcher and salver, window-shades, &c. All nearly new, and in perfect order, for sale at a bargain. Inquire at residence, 163 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Chamber suites, parlor suites, lounges, wardrobes, etc. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 333 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--ALL OR PART OF THE FURNITURE of a gentleman's home, of 13 rooms. Will sell on and time for secured paper. Call from 10 to 12 a. m. at No. 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. Second-hand dealers need no apply.

FOR SALE--A BASH-BURNER STOVE, "SUPERB" No. 13. Used a month. The best base-burner made. Apply at 176 State-st.

FOR SALE--A LOT OF TINWARE CHEAP, WASH boilers, pans, coffee pots, etc. 319 State-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., &c., at auction on Tuesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 136 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE--FURNITURE FOR SALE OF A FIVE-room cottage; everything complete for housekeeping. Cottage to rent. 61 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing H. 1003, care of Willis, Long & Co., 136 and 197 Randolph-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD--NEW AND elegant design--surpasses all; seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, or bedroom; occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Sold on installments. Call and see it. 333 W. Madison-st. N. B.--The Empire Office Desk now ready--the novelty of the times. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 333 West Madison-st.

TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK, A MORNING GLORY furnace No. 19, used only six months, at a bargain, as the owner is moving out of the house; also a Boynton heating-stove for hard or sort coal. Inquire at 158 Huron-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE--FOR A GOOD IMPROVED FARM --$4,500 house and lot in city, rented, and 60 lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.

48 lots near Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, for a good farm.

Several good 5 acre lots, sixty minutes ride from city, for house and lot; will assume incumbrance.

10 lots at Forest Hill for house and lot.

Good suburban property for selected Western lands.

LINGLE & HANLEY,
125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE--AN ELEGANT (NEW) 2-STORY and basement sandstone octagon front house on South Side, with brick barn, clear of incumbrance; price, $12,000; will take unimproved inside lots and a little cash; a splendid opportunity to secure an elegant home. WHITEHILL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE--FINE FARM AT HILLSDALE, Mich., on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., for farm in Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota.

Farm or city and suburban unimproved, with cash, for city improved. O. L. MANN & A. CONGDON.

TO EXCHANGE--FINE FARM OF 195 ACRES AT the station 8 miles out on the Northwestern Road, all under a high state of cultivation, with crops, farming utensils, and live stock, worth $17,000, for city property. JOHN M. SECRIST, 126 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE--WE HAVE TWO FINE RESIdences on Wabash-av. to trade for acre property in Chicago or suburbs; only pay some cash. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 142 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE--FARM IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS for drug or grocery store. Address C, 1320 State-st., or call after 9 p. m.

TO EXCHANGE--IMPROVED INSIDE PROPERTY for some property at cash price. CANFIELD & MATTERSON, 45 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--TO EXCHANGE--BRICK FOR PARfor furniture and carpets; use and first-class. Also for asphalt paving. Address box 44, Mechanics and Traders' Exchange.

WANTED--A FEW SMALL FARMS WORTH FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in exchange for Chicago property; also have some good city property to exchange for large tracts of Western land. Call and see us. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE--RANGE, BROILER, VEGETABLE steamer, restaurant tables, blocks, cleavers, knives, forks, and 4-foot show case, table linen. C 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--A FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO ST. LOUIS via Chicago & Alton Railroad. Inquire at 89 West Madison-st. Price, $6.

FOR SALE--TWO NEW ROCHESTER BARBER chairs for almost half what they cost; one parlor stove. Inquire of F. S. HATT, corner Thirty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE--BABY CARRIAGE, SMALL CRIB and high chair; all but little used. Address C 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--FIRST-CLASS ST. LOUIS TICKETS can always be obtained at 29 cents, by either route, and delivered, by addressing C 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--CHEAP, A LOT OF STORE FIXTURES, drawers, glass cases, 1 safe, 2 tables, 2 lounges; also, stove front in good order. 216 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--TICKET TO FT. KEARNEY, Neb. Inquire at 43 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE--RAILROAD TICKET TO ST. LOUIS via Kankakee & Iron Mountain Railroad. Good till Nov. 1. PERMLEY & LOMBARD, 159 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CARRIAGES and buggies; also a few second-hand buggies, in good order, cheap, at 97 and 99 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE--WHITE MARE, 8 YEARS OLD; FAST, gentle, sound, and stylish. Also, buggy and harness nearly new. R. H. DAVIS, 99 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE--FINE HORSE AND NEARLY NEW buggy at bargain. Inquire at 99 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSBAGH.

FOR SALE--PART OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF a gentleman leaving the city. Handsome brown horse, 5 years, 16 hands, sound, kind, and very stylish; superb chestnut, by Brewster, 5 years old, 16 hands, sound, kind, and stylish; 2 carts, by Wood Bros., N. Y., very light, nearly new pole and shafts. Ask for PETER, stable rear 76 Wabash-av.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR SALE; horse, Concord but heavy, Coan 2 Ton Brooke's make, nearly new, with fine bay horse and harness. Room 19 Ewing Block, 20 North Clark-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE, LIGHT AND HEAVY EXpress and delivery wagons of all kinds, cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

RACER & GRABER, IN REAR OF 223 EAST Madison-st., are now prepared to accommodate the public with first-class carriages and buggies. Horses boarded by day or week. Give us a call.

THREE BIG CART HORSES FOR SALE, CHEAP, if called for to-day; one set light harness; one farmwagon for $35. 267 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A PONY PHAETON, WITH OR WITHout top. Must be in good condition, for which will pay cash. Address, for three days, PHAETON, 1209 Indiana-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL--TO R. FOR TWO YEARS AND FOREver am I devoted to you. Keep your promise inviolate, as I do. Have faith in my love, and trust in God. Write me. Heaven bless you. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY F. C. WIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 12 Desplaines-st., near Madison-st. CHOICE PROPERTY.

Harrison-st., house and lot, 2 lots, $4,000.

Harrison-st., fine lot near Oakley-st.

Harrison-av., house and lot near Eighteenth-st.

Prairie-av., house and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.

Harrison-st., fine lot near Oakley-st.

Indiana-av., house and large lot near Eighteenth-st.

Adams-st., two lots near Lincoln-st.

Warren-av., 2-foot lot near Leavitt-st.

Jackson-st., house and lot near Jefferson-st.

Whiting-st., 10 feet near and east of Wells-st.

Charles-st., 25 feet near Centre-st.

FOR SALE--2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH LOT, on Evans-av., near Forty-fourth-st., between the two boulevards, in the best-improved and desirable place; $3,600, on very easy terms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE--ON EVANS-AV., BETWEEN FORTY-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., nice cottage, 5 rooms, and lot; water, sewerage, gas, and sidewalk; price, $3,100; small payment down, balance long time. J. S GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE--NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, double parlors, 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, closets, and pantry, and hall complete; lot, 24x124 feet, south of Forty-fifth-st.; price, $3,000, $500 cash, balance on monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE--ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEW COTtage of 4 rooms, closets, and pantry; lot 25x125 to alley; price, $2,250, $250 cash, balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE--GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hoyne, Bonfield, Wallace, Rucker, Wirier, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Aldrich, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 3 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 124 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--DESIRABLE COTTAGES, CONTAINing 7 rooms each, water, bath, etc., on the grove on Stanton-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st., facing four blocks from South Park Boulevard. Lots 24 by 125 feet each to a 16-foot alley. Can be bought for $2,350 on terms: $500 cash, $40 in one year, $40 in two years, and $1,500 in three, 10%, and 7 years. D. H. PEREFORD & CO., 58 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE--OWNERS MUST HAVE MONEY--324 acres near Douglas Park; $5,000.

8 acres near Douglas Park; must be sold.

10 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec. 8, 39; $1,200.

4 acres at Lawndale, near the station.

38 acres at Lawndale; $1,000 cash.

G. W. MOULTON, 161 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE--SAVINGS BANK--LARGE DIVIdends--An elegant corner on Cottage Grove-av., partly improved, now renting for $870 per annum. This property must be sold, and the owner has had $7,500 if taken soon. Terms, $3,700 cash, $4,000 in four years. This is an elegant chance for investment, better than getting 10 per cent in Savings Bank. Call on E. S. KERFOOT & CO., 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, AND lot 25x125, on Twenty-first-near Hoyne. A bargain. Only $1,600. E. KERFOOT, 146 Clark-st.

FOR SALE--$15,000 WILL BUY A CHOICE CORNER lot, South Side, worth $17,000; 87 feet. GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE--COTTAGE AND LOT, WORTH $4,000, for $3,000, east of State-st., south of Forty-third. Address T 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN--at100 FEET ON WASHington-st., near Oakley, at $66 per foot if taken at once. SCHWARTZ & BLOCK, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE--CHEAP LOTS, NO CASH DOWN, ON Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near Forty-eighth-st. A chance for workingmen to secure a home convenient to the Stock-Yards. Apply to WALKER BROS., No. 7 Hamilton Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--ONE AND A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on horse-cars; payments down, and balance monthly; $2,000 less than cost to build. Inquire 221 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE--WABASH-AV.--TWO-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 10 rooms, lot 24x127 feet, on North Carpenter-st., between Randolph and Lake. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, 8 rooms, lot 24x124 feet, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--MICHIGAN-AV., NEW BRICK HOUSE of 10 rooms, 24x80 feet, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--CANAL-ST.--LOT 50x100 FEET, WITH 2-story and basement brick house, 8 rooms, and repair, sale during the week. 136 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE--NEW BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, 24x60, 2½ stories, 10 rooms, with all modern conveniences; balance in 4 years. It is convenient to horse-cars and two lines, 5 cent fare. It is 5 story and basement, and has all modern improvements. Call built and well finished. Call Monday, Wednesday, or Saturday on E. BOONE CADWELL, Rooms 18 and 20 No. 65 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE--A TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH BRICK basement, corner of Kinzie and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN, SIXTEEN LOTS ON THE corner of Lake-av. and Thirty-second-st. Terms easy; price, $6,000 each if taken within 2 days. Inquire of JACOB WERL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--AT A GREAT BARGAIN--ON THE northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st., 40x125 ft; price, $3,000 each. If taken within 2 days. Inquire of JACOB WERL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--$1,100 CASH WILL TAKE A 12-ROOM house, finished last June, with 2-room house on the same lot; new blacksmith shop, worth $500. Price, $3,500. This extra sacrifice is authorized to raise money at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 176 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--OR TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2½ acres of ground, in best part of Lake Forest. Address or call on E. THOMAS, Lake Forest, Room 23 Central Building.

FOR SALE--ALL WHO WISH TO PURCHASE houses and lots, blocks, or acres, in Evanston or North Evanston, cheaper and on more favorable terms than any other person can offer, call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 8, for poster. C. D. BROWN.

FOR SALE--LAKEWOOD--NEW HOUSE, BRICK basement, large lot; liberal terms; good location. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--ENGLEWOOD--10 LOTS AT A TRIfle more than cost to build. Only 10 left. Sold; the location is the very best, and the price is satisfactorily low. Call and get particulars. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--ENGLEWOOD--LOTS NEAR NORMAL School, east fronts, only $17 per foot; very liberal terms. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE SLOCK FROM depot, good, small cottage, with excellent well; also eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent pay-ments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages will be completed within the next thirty days. ELLISTON BROS., 274 and 276 State-st.

FOR SALE--AT ENGLEWOOD--A FEW CHOICE residence lots, centrally located and very cheap. Terms easy. Apply to WYMAN, ELLIOTT & WYMAN, Room 4, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVANSTON and North Evanston, cheap, on monthly payments, or 10 per cent down, and 1 per cent per month. Inquire of CHAS. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE--AT PANIC PRICES, IF TAKEN THIS week, a very desirable lot, 50x125 feet, on Forty-second-av., south of subdivision; secure it at once. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE--A NEAT NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 7 rooms, with 50 or 75 feet of ground, at South Evanston, cheap; or will exchange same or other lots for lights in Chicago. Apply to C. F. BRAINERD, Room 38 Morrison Building, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE--MISSOURI LANDS--CHOICE TIMBER and farming lands, well located, at unusually low prices. Also, choice unimproved lots in Kansas. Call on real estate dealers. Speculators and trading men are invited to address for particulars J. A. CHRISTMAN, real estate agent, 58 Lake, Chicago.

FOR SALE--NORTH EVANSTON--LARGE FINE lot, 50x125 feet, on easy terms. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--NORTH EVANSTON--CHOICE LOTS with all modern improvements, three years' time, 10 per cent cash payments. Purchasers taken free of expense. WM. TRAVERS, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--AT NORTH EVANSTON--ONE HOUSE, 8 rooms, and one brick, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--20 ACRES AT MORgrove, subdivided, close by grounds; we believe this to be the best piece of property in the market. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE--HINSDALE--NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS; new house, 8 rooms, with 100x200 feet of ground; one 8-new house, 9 rooms, with 100x200 feet of ground. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--EVANSTON--CHOICE RESIDENCE lots 50x180 feet, for $350 to $450, including shade trees and sidewalks; only 10 per cent cash; annual payments. TOOMBS & BEST, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--C. & N. W. CAR-SHOP LOTS; A FEW left; the last of a block can be bought; $250 each; easy terms; liberal discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 159 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--A SPLENDID FARM, WITH ALL kinds of fruit upon it; nice buildings on a hill, situated near New Lenox Station, Rock Island Road. Price, $3,000. This farm is unsurpassed in cultivation and locality; climate beautiful. Any gentleman that would like a pleasant country home should call and see this farm, as it must be sold! C. J. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED--HOUSE WORTH $10,000, NORTH OF thirty-first-st.; will pay $2,000 cash; $4,000 in good property, and assume balance. B. F. HEAD, 181 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN West or South Divisions, with large lot, worth from $25,000 to $40,000, in exchange for unincumbered business property, clear of incumbrance. J. H. KEELER, 61 Clark-st.

WANTED--A HOUSE AND LOT FOR A HOME; must be cheap for cash. Leave particulars with EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 142 Randolph-st.

WANTED--HOUSE AND LOT FOR FROM $6,000 to $8,000; must be cheap; will exchange all right; location; east of State-st., and south of Thirty-second; must be cheap. Address T 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--A NICE BASEMENT COTTAGE, 7 OR 8 rooms, between Randolph and Van Buren, and Green and Wood-sts., worth from $3,000 to $4,000; will make good cash payment. JAMES R. MAY, Room 1, 204 Madison-st.

WANTED--A COTTAGE AND LOT, EAST OF State-st., north of Thirty-ninth; $3,000, $1,000 cash. Address C 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling houses, in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester place); contain 10 rooms each, finished in best style, with all modern improvements. Rent $700 per annum. Apply to W. J. GRAHAM, 119 and 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR boarding-house, with furniture, 125 Ogden-av.; also, each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st., will rent either in suites of 3 or 4 rooms, or 1 or 2 rooms, to a number of gentlemen. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 228 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--UNTIL MARCH, 1874, FROM NOV. 1, A 5-room cottage, furnished complete, and basement; $25 per month to a family without children, and with unincumbered references. 444 Langley-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock. DR. McKINLEY.

TO RENT--HOUSE 477 HUBBARD-ST., CORNER Ashland-av., 8 rooms, cheap. W. WALLER, Room 3, 226 State-st.

TO RENT--636 FULTON-ST.--LOWER PART OF factory building, 4 rooms; pantry and closets to family with not more than one child. Cheap to good tenant.

TO RENT--3-ROOM COTTAGE, 302 WEST INDIANA-st., $12; also, nice suites of rooms, from $8 to $12. Painting, calcimining, and tuck pointing wanted.

TO RENT--NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, UPPER part of house, 6 rooms, $16; single cottage, $12, each 4 rooms. A. T. GALT, 71 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE--3-STORY BRICK, MAnsard, 10 rooms, bath, gas, and gas fixtures, on Monroe-st., near Robey; $220 per month. GIL. H. RAY, 54 Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--NICE MARBLE HOUSE, MICHIGAN-av., 12-room marble house near business, Wabash-av. O. MEARS, 151 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--BRICK HOUSE, 15 PLEASANT ROOMS, adapted for first-class boarding. Rent $1,200 a year. Some new carpets and furniture can be purchased if wanted. Apply at 84 Bishop Court.

TO RENT--BASEMENT COTTAGE, NO. 794 INdiana-st. Upper part $15; lower part $12. Inquire of E. M. TURNER, 701 Lake-st.

TO RENT--FOUR NEW TWO-STORY HOUSES, on Throop-st., near Twenty-second-st., $25 per month. HENRY C. LORD, 151 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT--A PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, on Throop-st., near Twenty-second-st., $25 per month. HENRY C. LORD 151 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT--VERY CHEAP--A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, central and convenient, $16; a 5-story frame, in fine neighborhood, $20; also, a boarding house, 20 rooms, near R. R. and depot, at half price. SAMPSON & CO., 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--AN EXCELLENT COTTAGE AND BARN; West Side; very low. Call to-day. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--TWO DWELLINGS, 6 ROOMS EACH, corner of Erie and Franklin-sts., in brick block; gas, water, $26, $28. HUXMANN, dentist, 154 South Clark-st. Also, 2 Wells-st.

TO RENT--NORTH SIDE--A COTTAGE OF SIX rooms. Apply at 59 East Hinsdale-st., between Pine and Rush.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 461 SOUTH Halsted-st., near Twelfth. GEORGE JACKSON, corner Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT--LOW--HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS; SOUTH Side. Inquire of W. D. ALLEN, 141 State-st.

TO RENT--NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 8 rooms, with all the conveniences, on Lake-av., near Thirty-second-st. Apply at 2 Bishop Court.

TO RENT--NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH LOT, on Wabash-av., near Forty-fourth-st., between the two boulevards, in the best-improved and desirable place; $3,600, on very easy terms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--$8,500 WILL BUY THE ELEGANT new 2-story and basement brick house, on Ashland-av., being $2,000 less than cost to build. Inquire 221 Ashland-av.

TO RENT--ON EVANS-AV., BETWEEN FORTY-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., nice cottage, 5 rooms, and lot; water, gas; price, $3,100; small payment down, balance long time. J. S GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, double parlors, 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, closets, and pantry, and hall complete; lot, 24x124 feet, south of Forty-fifth-st.; price, $3,000, $500 cash, balance on monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEW COTtage of 4 rooms, closets, and pantry; lot 25x125 to alley; price, $2,250, $250 cash, balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hoyne, Bonfield, Wallace, Rucker, Wirier, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Aldrich, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 3 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 124 Monroe-st.

TO RENT--DESIRABLE COTTAGES, CONTAINing 7 rooms each, water, bath, etc., on the grove on Stanton-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st., facing four blocks from South Park Boulevard. Lots 24 by 125 feet each to a 16-foot alley. Can be bought for $2,350 on terms: $500 cash, $40 in one year, $40 in two years, and $1,500 in three, 10%, and 7 years. D. H. PEREFORD & CO., 58 East Washington-st.

TO RENT--OWNERS MUST HAVE MONEY--324 acres near Douglas Park; $5,000.

8 acres near Douglas Park; must be sold.

10 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec. 8, 39; $1,200.

4 acres at Lawndale, near the station.

38 acres at Lawndale; $1,000 cash.

G. W. MOULTON, 161 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

TO RENT--SAVINGS BANK--LARGE DIVIdends--An elegant corner on Cottage Grove-av., partly improved, now renting for $870 per annum. This property must be sold, and the owner has had $7,500 if taken soon. Terms, $3,700 cash, $4,000 in four years. This is an elegant chance for investment, better than getting 10 per cent in Savings Bank. Call on E.

PRIZE-RING.

The St. Louis Prize-Fight Ends Ignominiously.

A Boat-Load of Roughs Captured.

The St. Louis Riff-Raff in the Police Court.

Citizens of St. Louis Wanted in Illinois.

Gov. Beveridge and His Sheriffs Too Much for St. Louis.

She Will Try It Again in a Fortnight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A GALA-OCCASION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—To-day has been clear, but raw and gusty. The Hogan-Allen fight, out of which the St. Louis people expected to realize so much enjoyment, has failed ignominiously, and quite a number of those directly interested in its management are in "quod," with no prospect of speedy release.

A REPRESENTATIVE COMPANY.

The Continental was at her place at the foot of Biddle street at an early hour this morning. The crowd began to gather early. Every stratum of social life was represented—pimps, loafers, and blackguards of every description, as well as people of high degree. Of men of standing, there were grocers, provision dealers, dry goods men, and druggists. Several prominent lawyers were with the party, thinking their advice might be needed. There were also many graceful hotel clerks and skillful bank accountants. The Government was represented by quite a number of Internal Revenue officials. The express companies sent quite a delegation of their employes to assist in transmitting the news. There were probably 1,200 on the boat when she left the shore at 10:15 a. m. Jack Looney stood at the plank and pocketed the greenbacks as the riff-raff came on board. Mike Ganley stood beside him, and lent him all necessary moral support.

THE START.

As the boat was rounding into the channel, and heading down stream, the wind caught her, and carried her towards the opposite bank.

THE FINISH.

Before the pilot could get her under headway, she struck a small raft of pine lumber lying against the bank, and in a moment was boarded by about twenty East St. Louis policemen, headed by Mayor Bowman, Chief Renshaw, and Welsh, City Marshal. Mart Guion, a well-known bruiser, in the employ of Looney, made a stand at the plank, and tried to keep the posse off, but was subdued after having received three bad cuts in the head. The officers at once scattered about the boat, trying to cover as many points as possible. A few badly scared persons, who jumped off on to the raft, were hauled in, but were allowed to go after a short detention.

A BOAT-LOAD OF PRISONERS.

The engineer, the pilot, Capt. Lewis, Capt. W. F. Keefe, and the mate were put under surveillance. Most of the excursionists had been crowded into the cabin on account of the cold, and did not know what was going on. As soon as they discovered the drift of affairs, there was GREAT DEMORALIZATION,

and frantic but useless efforts to escape. Jack Looney and one or two pals were up in the saloon, counting out their money. A St. Louis detective tipped the wink to Looney. Looney GRABBED THE "RHINO,"

rolled it into a wad, stuck it into a handkerchief, and passed it to Ganley, who passed it to Chambers, who handed it to Looney, and so it came again into the hands of Ganley. By this time the posse came in. Ganley rushed back through the saloon, escaped over the guards, and was brought over to St. Louis in a yawl—probably with $5,000 or $6,000 in his pocket.

THOSE ARRESTED,

including Jerry Donovan, Chambers, Mart Guion, Looney, and others, were taken to the Marshal's office, where no haste was shown in having a hearing, although it was understood that any amount of bail was ready.

GRACEFUL ESCAPES.

While waiting, Chambers jumped out of a second story window on to a verandah, ran the length of it, let himself down and ran away, pursued by a crowd of excited citizens. A reporter diverted the attention of the crowd, and Chambers, coming across a darkey driving a wagon, prevailed on him to conceal him under some straw in the bottom of the vehicle, and so reached the river and escaped. Mart Guion jumped out about the same time, and escaped in another direction. These little irregularities were "set up" by the St. Louis detectives.

THE CROWD OF EXCURSIONISTS

lingered about for several hours, and finally scattered, slightly hurried by the falling of the huge chimneys of the Continental. Later in the day, the roughs got possession of the boat, and demanded their money. Not getting it, they cut loose the chimneys and tumbled them into the river.

SOLD OUT.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Looney, it was said, was arrested by the Sheriff of Madison County, in which the last fight occurred, and taken off to Edwardsville for participating in that offense. He says that he was sold out by Capt. Keefe. Keefe says the fiasco was caused by the unskillfulness of his pilot. Looney says the fight is sure to come off yet.

ALLEN AND HOGAN

were both waiting down the river, and did not know what had occurred until informed by messengers. Some of those arrested will be

TRIED UNDER TWO INDICTMENTS,—

on the Allen-McCoole fight, and the present intended mill.

It is said that the authorities of Monroe, St. Clair, and Madison Counties were all in East St. Louis this morning. These are all river counties, so that the protection of about seventy-five miles of the Illinois shore was pretty well provided for.

AN ACCIDENT TO A NEWSPAPER BOAT.

The *Evening Dispatch* had the tow-boat Rogy waiting in the stream with about sixty esteemed citizens on board, besides its employes. In attempting to help the Continental off from the east bank she was blown against that helpless craft, badly damaging her own out-works and putting her passengers into the double fear of being arrested and going to the bottom.

AN EXCITING DAY.

The day has been much more exciting in St. Louis than if the fight had actually occurred. As for East St. Louis, it has never known a similar sensation. To increase the general alarm of the villagers at the invasion of over 1,000 roughs, the large lumber-mills of Morse, Daggett & Co., just north of the place, were burned about noon. Nothing was saved. The loss was about $80,000.

LOONEY BAILED.

Jack Looney gave bonds in East St. Louis in the sum of $2,000 to appear before the Circuit Court for St. Clair County in January, and answer for his last offense, and in the same amount to appear at Edwardsville, in Madison County, and answer for his connection with the McCoole-Allen fight. He came back to St. Louis early in the evening. All the rest got off.

ALLEN HAD A BENEFIT

at Deagle's Variéties to-night. Being called before the curtain, he said that no one regretted the interruption more than he did. The fight would surely come off in two or three days, for he was bound not to let Hogan leave St. Louis until he had given him all he wanted. This looks like an effort to get an advantage over Hogan, who has been unwell and taking quinine.

[By the Associated Press.]

LOONEY RELEASED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Jack Looney, Generalissimo of the prize fight party, was released from arrest between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon in $4,000 bond to appear in St. Clair County in January next for violating the law regarding prize fighting, and $2,000 to appear in Madison County on Monday next to answer an indictment for participation in the Allen-McCoole mill a month ago.

THE PENALTY IN LOONEY'S CASE

is Penitentiary not less than one year, nor more than ten years.

THE OTHER CAPTIVES.

Capt. Keefe, of the Continental, and his Mate, Reuben Cl[illegible]ell in $500 bonds to appear next Wed[illegible]s[illegible] and Hogan both returned to the city [illegible]evening, and it is said that the stakeholder, James Eagan, has decided that

THE FIGHT SHALL TAKE PLACE

two weeks from to-day.

Arthur Chambers, who escaped from the East St. Louis police officer, eluded pursuit, and is now in this city,

WILL BE ARRESTED.

Sheriff Cooper, of Madison County has warrants for Arthur Chambers, John R. Scott, Mike McCoole, Tom Allen, Bill Blake, Pat Shepard, and Tom Kelly, and it is stated that measures will be immediately taken to procure their arrest, and bring them to trial.

The fancy are

VERY MUCH EXCITED

to-night at to-day's fiasco.

Jack Looney insists that he has been sold; that the Continental was not blown on the Illinois shore, and that it was a put-up job in the interest of Hogan. On the other hand, Capt. Keefe and Mr. McCoy, principal owners of the Continental, will publish cards to-morrow stating that the steamer was blown out of the control of the pilot, and that the landing at East St. Louis was entirely unavoidable.

NEW YORK.

Proposition to Secure a Recognition of the Common-School System in the National Constitution—Large Lot of Books Seized and Condemned.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Cooper Union was filled last night by the opponents of any change in the common-school system involving a diversion of the public funds to sectarian schools. Among the resolutions was one favoring the incorporation of the general principle of the school system in the Constitution of the United States, that it may become national and be placed beyond the reach of its enemies.

BOOKS CONDEMNED.

Seventeen cases of books seized by the Customs officers for undervaluation were condemned to-day.

THE SHANKS CONTEMPT CASE.

After debate to-day in the Shanks contempt case, Judge Fancher adjourned a further hearing to Nov. 5.

ARRIVAL OF JOSEPH ARCH—HIS OBSERVATIONS IN CANADA—HE WILL EXAMINE THE WEST NEXT YEAR.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 27.

Although the visit of Joseph Arch to this country is only distantly connected with the fortunes of the laboring classes of America, thousands of workingmen in New York and elsewhere will be glad to learn the news of his arrival in this city. Mr. Arch left Ottawa, Canada, early on Saturday morning, and, being delayed by an accident near Watertown, N. Y., did not arrive until yesterday afternoon, when he went immediately to the Metropolitan Hotel, which he will make his headquarters for the present. Here a *Tribune* reporter found him last evening. He expressed his willingness to sketch the progress made in his life-work during his Canadian visit. Mr. Arch is accompanied by Arthur Clayden, member of the Consultative Committee of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union of England, of which Mr. Arch is President.

"I am sorry to say," said Mr. Arch, when questioned as to his future plans, "that it will be impossible for us to fairly represent the United States to the English workingmen by any examination which we might make at this season of the year, and we have decided that it will be best for us to return to England, and to come back next May, when we can make as thorough a detour of the United States as we have of Canada. I have done some downright hard work during the last seven weeks," said Mr. Arch, with a smile of satisfaction; "and I have made myself perfectly acquainted with the workingman of Canada, his home, his labors, his pay, his savings, and his prospects. My time has not been spent in riding about in carriages. You might as well carry a man about in a hearse to paint him into a wagon. I estimate that my colleague and myself have traveled fully 5,500 miles, and we have been everywhere. Very little time has been spent in the cities; the cultivated land and the forests have been my field of labor. I have been over the farms, among the laborers, observing their work and noting their daily life. I have been into the houses of the humblest of them, sat at their tables, eaten with them, and slept with them. I have been along the railroads, where I saw thousands of well-to-do men, with whom I talked and made myself acquainted with their joys and troubles. I went north, into the less populated regions, where I ate and slept in the huts of the settlers. The agricultural fairs, of which we have visited a great number, have been of much assistance to us. Our visit has been prolonged a fortnight, and so much of the object of our visit as is related to Canada has been fully reached. In justice to my people in England, and in justice to your homes in the West, I will not make any other than a thorough examination of the Western States and Territories. Suppose that I should start for the West to-morrow and spend a month there. With the crops gathered and stored, the ground touched by frost or covered with snow, and the weather cold, could I return to England and tell my friends of the products of the various States, their advantages, or their climate? They would justly and sensibly ridicule the idea that justice could be done the subject in this limited period. I shall come back next May, start directly for the West, where I shall remain at least four months, doing the same as I have done in Canada. When I return I shall bring a number of emigrants, say 500, who will settle in Canada. As yet I have not received any official offers from railway companies or other corporations with reference to the object of my visit, though many private land-owners in the West—speculators generally—have written to me regarding their acres. But I do not deal with private individuals in this matter. Any scheme like it touch must have official recognition and assistance in its consummation, and the Canadian Government will, I truly believe, come to a desirable agreement with me. We wish some provision made for the immediate starting in life of the emigrant who has very little money.

"The scarcity of good laboring men is very apparent in Canada, and many private persons and representatives of public corporations have spoken to me regarding the probability of the emigration of my countrymen. One railway President has offered to give work to 1,000 men and assist in their transportation. If the State Governments of the Union will do as well for settlers as Canada will do, I may safely say that within nineteen months there will be 100,000 English emigrants making homes in America. Probably to every 1,000 persons who settle in the Dominion 5,000 will go to the United States. I don't know why it is, but laborers in England think only of the United States as a settling place. Twenty emigrants come here to one that settles in Canada.

"I have taken notes of all I have seen, so that from the report my people may know where to settle. One man says to me, 'I wish to get on to a good farm.' Well, I refer to my notes and tell him just where to go. Another says, 'I think I would like to work on some railway.' I can refer him to the roads building in Canada, where he can earn $1.25 per day, pay $8 per week for board, and thus save something over half his wages. A third is anxious to work at fine gardening, with some English or Scotch agriculturist, and I tell him of the numerous places that will just suit him, that I have seen about London, Paris, and other towns in Canada."

Mr. Arch then related several pleasant incidents of his Canadian trip, after which he referred to his plans for the present. "Having directed that all my letters should be sent to New York," said he, "I have not yet received any news from friends in England, and intend therefore to spend to-morrow in reading correspondence. We will spend the present week in New York, sight-seeing, and on Saturday will go to Boston, returning during the following week, and then take steamer to Liverpool."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgment Rendered Against Stockholders in the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 28.—The United States District Court adjourned this morning to the January term. Previous to adjournment, the Court awarded judgments in favor of J. B. Payson, Assignee in Bankruptcy, against the following parties: James Haynes, $1,556.35; Gideon H. Rupert, $7,158.75; Joshua Wagoneller, $622.50; Peter Werrich, $622.50; Charles H. Sawyer, $622.50; John Mathers, $622.50.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Work on the Mississippi Valley & Western Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Oct. 28.—Large quantities of iron for the Mississippi Valley & Western Road are arriving daily, and the work of track-laying is progressing rapidly at three different points. It is expected that the road will be completed to St. Louis in sixty days.

DEATH OF A CHICAGOAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—George H. Harris, of Chicago, on Monday took a room at the Libby House, on Fourth avenue. Nothing was seen of him until to-day at 4 p. m., when he was found dead in his room.

FINANCIAL.

Heavy Overdrafts on the Union Trust Company.

Indictment of Carleton for Forgery.

The Greenback Pool to Be Discontinued This Week.

Silver Payments Very Light Yesterday.

Advance of Stocks All Along the Line.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A complete and accurate list of over-drafts, now charged on the books of the Union Trust Company, against depositors, will be published in to-morrow morning's *Tribune*. A number of large amounts, known to be on the books at the time of its suspension, have been made good. The total amount of these overdrafts is $178,091.48. Fifty-seven different accounts make up this sum, and Mr. Thompson, bookkeeper of the Company, says that a great many of them are secured by collaterals, either interest on deposits, coupon bonds or other securities now in possession of the Company. An overdraft appears on the original ledger charged to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, as follows:

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, $330,318.07.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, Division No. 2, $379.25.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, Division No. 4, $948.62.
Total, $331,940.94.

This the officers of the Company claim was settled in the Vanderbilt negotiations on Saturday.

INDICTMENT OF CARLETON.

Charles T. Carleton, the defaulting Secretary of the Union Trust Company, who absconded shortly after the breaking out of little Black Friday, and by whom the Company has lost $350,000, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for forgery in the third degree. The indictment was found either on Saturday or Monday. Carleton is said to have been in the city last week, and it is believed that he is now concealed in New Jersey. The papers necessary for his arrest are now being prepared.

THE LUMBER COMBINATION.

The failure during the summer of the combination of merchants and jobbers in this city, Canada, West, and elsewhere, formed for the purpose of controlling the lumber market, will be remembered. The aggregate paper of the combination was about $10,000,000. Efforts were made to adjust matters, but the developments has recently been made that some of the creditors have sought remedy in bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

A petition that A. G. P. Dodge, Doctor B. Chambers, and William Gay Hunt, manufacturers and builders, doing business under the firm name of Dodge & Co., be adjudged bankrupts, has been filed in behalf of the National Broadway Bank, in the United States District Court. The grounds for the petition are that the National Broadway Bank has a claim, amounting to $4,864.84, against Dodge.

THE FEELING IN WALL STREET.

There is a better feeling in Wall street. The adjustment of the Lake Shore loan with the Union Trust Company had a beneficial effect which was in no measure offset by the publication of the bankruptcy proceedings against the Trust Company.

It is also reported that the condition of the banks has materially improved, the increase in legal tenders being over $1,000,000. At the time of the original pooling or equalization, there are understood to have had about $15,000,000 in greenbacks, and are reported to have accumulated since then $10,000,000 more, to which may be added about $13,000,000 in National Bank notes and $26,000,000 in gold, making in all about $63,000,000, while their deposits are reduced down to about $145,000,000 from $200,000,000 before the panic. The circulation is understood to be about $9,000,000.

STOCKS.

Prices advanced from the beginning. Central & Eudson opened at 85½ and rose to 86,—a gain of nearly 2 per cent since last night. Lake Shore and Toledo & Wabash gained 1¾ before 11 o'clock; Rock Island and Western Union, 2 each; North-western, 1¼; Ohios, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail, and Wells, ¾; and St. Paul, 1¾. Towards noon the upward tendency was checked by bringing out stock that had been in pledge, the supply of which was evidently in excess of demand for the time being, no bull party standing ready as formerly to gulp down whatever quantity may be offered. The halt in upward movement was but temporary, but prices advanced again, and at the close nearly every stock in the list reached the highest point of to-day.

GOLD.

The gold market was dull, transactions light, and the extreme range in price 108¾@108¾, with preponderance of business at 108¾. On gold loans, rate for carrying 7 gold to 1-32.

MONEY.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains as heretofore at 7 per cent, and outside rates are approaching a little nearer to those of the bank. American securities weak and slightly lower. Consols firm.

PRODUCE.

Fair inquiry for flour, more liberal arrivals, and prices easier for spring grades. Shipping extras more plenty, and medium and high grades heavy and irregular. Market for wheat easier, and demand good for export, owing to absence of freight-room and advanced rates asked.

[By the Associated Press.]

THE BANKS GRANTING RENEWALS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Banks are very accommodating to merchants, and in numerous cases are extending notes which cannot be taken up. This nominally prevents failures, the publication of which has an unfavorable effect on the general situation. There was

A RUMOR ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

to-day, that the banks had decided to continue the pooling arrangement beyond the 1st of November, for the reason that some banks might have to suspend if the resolution of discontinuance was adhered to. This rumor was officially denied by members of the Clearing House. The pooling of greenbacks will be discontinued on and after Saturday next, without regard to any particular banks. William Whittimore & Co., suspended brokers, paid up in full, with interest, and to-day resumed business. The total

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE

for the week ending to-day amounted to $6,404,434, mixed values, a decrease from last week of $1,026,092. The exports for the corresponding period of last year were $5,366,824. The total exports since January 1, this year are $244,407,089, against $189,069,980 last year.

FUNDING PROPOSITION.

The Directors of the Central Branch Union Pacific road have determined to ask first-mortgage bondholders to fund the first seven coupons, maturing subsequent to November 1, and have prepared a series of bonds for that purpose.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHAT PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS SAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—Quite a large number of our leading merchants having been interviewed on the subject of resumption of specie payments pronounce the idea absurd and impracticable, giving fair reasons for their belief.

THE MINT

in this city, which has been running to its full capacity on gold, will, hereafter, until further orders, be occupied in the coinage of half-dollars, quarters, and dimes. The full capacity of the establishment is about $700,000. The Government is in possession of silver bullion sufficient to run the mint, at this rate, for several months.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAYMENTS OF SILVER AT THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The payments of silver at the Treasury to-day did not reach $100. The only silver given out was for odd change on Treasury drafts, usually for amounts less than $1, and in no instance over $5.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The fact seems to have been overlooked that as fast as the net proceeds of sales of cotton seized by Treasury Agents were received by the Department, they were transferred to the vaults of Jay Cooke & Co., and there remained until $20,000,000 had accumulated in the vaults of that firm, when the joint resolution of March 20, 1868, introduced by Senator Edmunds, was passed, and the Cookes were compelled to disgorge. It was well known that the establishment was shaken to its very foundation at this time. The entire proceeds of these sales is $34,052,809.54, from which is to be deducted for expenses in handling the cotton, $9,810, 786.99, leaving $24,742,022.55; net proceeds now in the Treasury, to be paid to claimants under the fifth section of the Appropriation act of May 15, 1872. When this $20,000,000 was returned to the Treasury, Jay Cooke & Co. began to decline, their embarrassments increasing until they culminated in the recent grand crash.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The recent reports to the Comptroller of the Currency show that the Freedman's Bank, which has branches throughout the South, had on hand at the beginning of the financial panic over $4,000,000 in currency, but little of which has been drawn out, although a slight run was made upon the main branch in this city during the early days of the flurry. The bank was supposed to be the safest of the outset, but it was among the first to enforce the sixty days' notice rule against depositors.

YESTERDAY'S REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue were smaller to-day than they have been within four years. Only $86,000 were collected by the Government from this source to-day.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROKERS SUSPENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—McDowell & Wilkins, brokers, have been suspended from their seats in the Board of Brokers for failing to meet their contracts.

MILLS CLOSED.

Several mills in Manayunk suspended yesterday evening.

WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

A large number of workmen have been discharged from the shops of the Baldwin locomotive works, and from the establishments of Morris & Co. and Morris, Tasker & Co. Upwards of 20,000 persons are now out of employment.

A DISASTROUS WINTER

is before us unless the banks open their coffers and freely give out funds which they dishonestly retain.

[By the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Judge Paxson to-day delivered an opinion in a case involving the transfer of 1,900 shares of the Cambria Iron Company's stock, belonging to the estate of Charles B. Wood, which had been delivered to McDowell & Wilkins by George N. Wood, one of the executors, to secure a private loan to himself. An injunction was granted to prevent the transfer of the stock on the books of the Company. McDowell & Wilkins, brokers, concerned in this transaction, have been suspended from their seats in the Board for having failed to meet their contracts.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 28.—The panic has so entirely passed here, that the merchants declare their business better now than before the failures, and better than last year, or ever before, which is a very hopeful sign for the balance of the business season in the Missouri Valley. Pork-packers are only offering $3.50 for hogs, and give out the opinion that the price will fall below $3, which has induced many farmers to pack their own hogs. The number of Texan cattle going into Nebraska, Iowa, and Northern Missouri to be fed and wintered on shares, is much beyond former years. Farmers make almost their own terms with drovers, whose distress is very great.

THE MANUFACTORIES.

A RUMOR CONCERNING THE SPRAGUES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The following dispatch was posted at the Merchants Exchange this afternoon:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—It is current here that the Spragues are embarrassed, and it is necessary for them to raise $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 to keep from suspension. It is said they have succeeded in pulling through for to-day, but trouble is anticipated to-morrow. Their assets are said to be $7,000,000 more than their liabilities, and want of current funds is the cause. A meeting of their creditors takes place at 4 o'clock to-day. Private information from Providence is to the effect that there have been several meetings of bank officers of Providence and vicinity in the past 36 hours, but no plan of relief has been yet agreed upon. The particulars of the condition of the Spragues cannot at t..is time properly be given, but a statement may be made to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Serious results of the panic are being felt along the Hudson. Extensive brick-yards near Poughkeepsie have all stopped, and employing carpenters and manufacturers are working with half their usual force. The extensive print works of Garner & Co., of Little Falls, Cohoes, Rochester, Pleasant Valley, Newburg, and Haverstraw, stopped work on Saturday, and 10,000 men are out of employment. Firms which paid $500,000 a month to their employes in factories in other places have either stopped work or reduced their time and wages.

THE RAILROADS.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—It is stated that the Atlantic & Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Companies will reduce all salaries of all employees, from the President down, 10 per cent from Nov. 1.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Pennsylvania Railway has discharged more than half its force in the new shops on the Hackensack River.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The report that 10,000 men are out of employment in Buffalo, which has been sent out over the country, is greatly exaggerated. There are not 1,500 at the most.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 28.—David G. Scott, of the People's Savings Bank, of this city, has been appointed to examine and balance the books of the Merchants' National Bank and Dubuque Savings Institution, and ascertain the share each is entitled to of the available assets.

ABROAD.

WHY THE CRISIS IN AMERICA HAD LITTLE INFLUENCE ON THE BERLIN BOURSE—CHARACTER OF SPECULATORS IN STOCKS—A GLUT OF SPECIE.

Berlin (Oct. 9) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

It does not appear that the financial crash in America affected seriously the Berlin market. With the Vienna Bourse the relations of the brokers of this city are much more intimate, and when the storm burst over the former last summer every exchange in Germany was racked to its foundation. Our escape from a similar affliction this time may be ascribed to two causes, one of which is creditable, and the other discreditable to America. The first is the preference given by German capitalists to Federal bonds over all other American securities, and the steadiness with which those bonds have held their own throughout the crisis. The Germans are proud of their superior discrimination at the time that our first war loans were put forth. "Yes, we took the Union bonds and England the rebel, and we are very well satisfied with the arrangement." I have heard Germans observe with a chuckle.

It is not so gratifying to be obliged to confess that growing indifference to another class of American securities has, in a great measure, shielded Germany against the late storm. The same prudence which leads Germans to hoard Treasury bonds leads them to suspect our railway loans. The worst, and at the same time the least disputable, thing about this feeling is that it is growing; and that indeed its rapid growth within two or three years placed the country in a position to escape the worst effects, which, with you, have followed the collapse of such loans. The Germans are a slow people. Their railway trains run like snails; and the telegraph columns in the newspapers are made up with an idyllic indifference to dates. But if they are slow they are also cautious. They get their news a little later; but they also invest their money with deliberation. It took them some time to master Erie under Fisk and Gould, Little Emma under Gen. Schenck, and El Paso under Fremont; but, once mastered, these and other curious problems were remembered, and serviceably. It is, of course, a mere truism to say that the lesson was not forgotten.

Berlin is suffering, however, from a disease which is as unlike your late crisis as a slow fever is unlike a stroke of apoplexy. Banking, commerce, building, and all the monetary relations of society are damaged by what is nothing less than specie inflation. The term is novel, but accurate. Germany must thank her victory over France and the indemnity that there now exists here an abundance, a glut of specie—or, to avoid dispute about words, of money—which is working the most disastrous effects on industry. Speculation is stimulated to the last degree of rashness. It is no exaggeration to say that, as the indemnity began to pour in, the Prussian public begin to behave like a profligate gamester who has suddenly fallen heir to fortune; and it has daily fallen deeper and deeper into the delirium. The proverbial economy of the middle classes gives way to an extravagance not always limited by actual means. The ladies wear more dresses and larger chignons, the workingmen rids in cabs, the street beggars smoke cigars. Prices rise as regularly as the sun. Berlin, which before the war was one of the cheapest, is now one of the dearest cities in the world. I am very sure that a gentleman can live in better style in New York than at Berlin for the same sum of money. Rents are at least a third higher than at Paris. All the expenses of life are high, and the public taste is become so perverted that far more pretension is exacted of every person who cares to preserve a fair social position. Nor this is wholly an artificial state of things. I mean that it is due to a large increase of the circulating capital of the nation without any real increase of the general public wealth. There is more money in the land, but no more wealth. Taxes are as high as ever, and wages have been but little raised. The indemnity, as money, has been coined into thalers, and thrown into the channels of trade; but the indemnity, as wealth, has been given to the Princes, and used to build forts and ironclads. Thus the public are suffering all the evils of a superabundant currency without feeling any improvement in their own pecuniary condition. Here are two of the most fatal causes of industrial prostration: Speculating and co-operating, and they have produced just what they might have been expected to produce. Uninterrupted scandals on the Bourse, irregularity and insecurity in every branch of business, prodigality and waste among the middle classes, great suffering among the poor, a swelling tide of emigration, and all forms of pecuniary distress hang over the city. It is a cancer or slow fever rather than the sudden shock, which often leaves the system uninjured, and I may add that the steady progress of the disease is watched here with the deepest solicitude. No one dares to predict what the winter will bring forth.

CRIME.

A Desperate Attempt to Kill a Murderer in Open Court—An Exciting Scene.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—This morning, at the open Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Paxson and Ludlow presiding, the trial of James Kingsmill, for the murder of an old man named Francis Malone, was resumed. The killing resulted from a fight between the parties concerning the disappearance of a sponge. The defense contended that Malone attacked the prisoner, who only acted in such a manner as to protect his own life. Whilst Mr. Heverest was speaking for the accused, a son of the deceased approached the box where the prisoner sat. A juror told him to move away. A Court official stepped up to him, when he suddenly made a desperate lunge at the prisoner with a dagger, but the blow was diverted by officer VanZant. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Judges, jurymen, and spectators jumped to their feet. The frightened prisoner sprang from the box into the attorneys' bar, while a number of officers seized the would-be assassin, and, after a desperate struggle with him, and a brother who came to his assistance, put them in the dock. Here the assassin threw off coat and vest, preparatory to further violence. The District Attorney then seized him, and with assistance forced him down stairs, he all the time struggling fiercely, and with loud cries vowing vengeance against his father's murderer. A stranger had by this time reinforced the desperado. After a fearful struggle, all three were put in the prison van. The prisoner, who in the meantime remained cowering under the Judges' bench, was replaced in his box. After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The pilot to kill Kingsmill was concocted yesterday afternoon by the six Malone boys. The attempt was not to be made until the prisoner was acquitted, which was expected. Three of the brothers were immediately committed by Judge Paxson on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Whilst being put in a cell they turned on Keeper Clifton, and would have killed him but for assistance. Kingsmill, though acquitted, feared to go home, and the Mayor had him escorted to Moyomensing. He will be obliged to leave the city secretly, as there is a well-organized gang who are resolved to have his life at all hazards.

The Charges Against the Treasurer of Fort Wayne, Ind.—His Official Bond Worthless.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 28.—City-Treasurer John A. Dreyer now stands charged with giving a fraudulent bond, as well as with embezzling nearly $6,000 of city funds. It seems in regard to the bond, that the printed form was attached to an old bond containing the requisite number of signers, who declare they did not go his security in his official bond, but admit to having been sureties under his previous term of office. The bond was presented and read to the Council by the late City Clerk, Samuel P. Freeman, and the Council, supposing everything in due and prescribed order, accepted it. No doubt its fraudulent nature would never have been discovered had not the city commenced to look to the Treasurer's sureties for the amount of his defalcation. The whole matter will be laid before the Council to-night, and the Treasurer will be impeached.

Case of the Child Found Dead Near Winterset, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 28.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Daniels' step-son, 18 months old, found dead in the woods near Winterset on Sunday, decided that the child died from starvation and exposure. Some of the neighbors insist that foul play caused the child's death.

An Alleged Cotton Swindle.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Albert Pearce, of the firm of Woodruff & Co., of New York, and Warren J. Hecox, of Syracuse, New York, were arrested here yesterday, on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, charged with fraudulent breach of trust, indictments having been found against them in Memphis. After lengthy consultation with the Sheriff and other parties who were interested, it was decided at a late hour last night, by the Sheriff who had the gentlemen in charge, that, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever in Memphis, on the danger to life in going there at present, he would place them under $10,000 bail each, they to report to him daily and personally until the epidemic is declared abated. The bonds were entered into and the parties released. The action of Sheriff Taylor is considered unprecedented. The arrests grew out of cotton suits by Waddy Thompson, of Memphis, against Pearce and Hecox, who were members of the firm of Butler & Co., of Memphis, in 1864, and are charged with disposing of cotton consigned to them by the plaintiff, at a great loss to him, and for which he claims damages.

The Stokes Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Mr. Tremaine to-day continued his address for the defense in the Stokes case.

Mr. Tremaine concluded his address in behalf of Stokes about half-past 1 o'clock to-day, and, after a short recess, District Attorney Phelps began his address for the prosecution, and spoke three hours and forty minutes. His address was still unfinished when the Court adjourned. He will resume at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Bold Attempt at Robbery in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Three ruffians entered the residence of Mr. Biefke, on Amity street, this noon, seized Mrs. Biefke, poured some liquid down her throat which rendered her insensible, ransacked the house, took the earrings from the stupefied woman, whom they had tied to the piano, and were about to depart with a trunk full of plunder, when her husband came home and the robbers fled.

The Goodrich Murder Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Some days since Mrs. L. Meyers, who was held as a witness in the Goodrich case, was released by an arrangement between the police and prosecuting authorities. She has continually asserted that, if she was released, she would be able to put the authorities upon the track of Roscoe and Beach, both of whom, she says, are implicated. An officer has been dispatched with her, and both are traversing the country.

Murdered by His Cousin.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 28.—John McLaughlin, aged 30, was found dead on the road yesterday with his breast and throat mangled by a charge of shot. The supposed murderer is his cousin, with whom was on bad terms, and who disappeared. This is the fourth murder in this county within six months.

Died of His Wounds.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 28.—Lloyd L. Clary, editor of the *Daily Times*, who was shot yesterday by John M. Risley, died at 9 o'clock last night. Risley is in custody. The shooting grew out of the publication, in last evening's *Times*, of an article concerning Risley's father, who is Clerk of the Court.

Found Guilty of Barbarous Treatment on Shipboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Capt. Clark, of the ship Sunrise, was found guilty on seven counts for inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on a seaman. His bail was raised to $25,000.

Caught a Tartar.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 28.—A cattle-dealer named Bixby had his wallet, containing $1,000, snatched from him at Winooski Falls, last night, but captured the thief, recovered his money, and administered such a beating that the robber's life is despaired of.

Hauled Up Three Times by the Neck.

From the Leavenworth Times, Oct. 26.

About three miles west of Troy, Kan., there live two brothers of the name of Berry. With one of them a young girl has resided for some time, and for what reason we know not, but the neighbors have suspected that Berry was treating her as a mistress. No demonstrations were made, however, until it was noised about the neighborhood that the girl had not been seen. The people were aroused, search was instituted, but no clue revealed itself as to the whereabouts of the girl. Suspicions of foul play rapidly gained credence, and all became greatly incensed. A mob colliected, the rope was placed about Berry's neck after the most approved style of a professional hangman, and he was asked if he had anything to say. He protested his innocence, but it availed him nothing. He was then drawn up by the neck three times, when a sense of justice prevailed, and the victim was allowed to depart. The girl has not been heard from, and the affair still remains shrouded in mystery.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours, 1 a. m.: The storm centre that was Monday night over the Lake Region has moved very slowly eastward; and the lowest barometer is now centred north of Lake Ontario. The pressure has risen rapidly in other sections of the country, and is now highest over the Southwest. The temperature has very generally fallen, the greatest change being reported from the Middle Atlantic States and Eastern Gulf States. Northwesterly winds, with clear weather, prevail over the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, the Gulf, South Atlantic, and southern portion of the Middle States, as well as the New England coast. Fresh and brisk northwest to southwest winds, with cloudy weather and snow, are reported from the Upper Lakes. The barometer has fallen, with southwesterly winds and rising temperature, in the extreme Northwest.

PROBABILITIES FOR WEDNESDAY.

For the Gulf States, northerly winds and clear, cold weather. For the South and Middle Atlantic States, northwest winds, backing to southwest, with clear, cold weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, west and southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Lower Lakes, rising barometer, winds veering to the northwest, with clear or clearing weather. For the Upper Lakes and the Northwest, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, higher temperature, and clear weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—1 a. m.

| Station. | Bar. | Ther | Wind. | Rain | Weather.